The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,292.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander W. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 3rd August at noon.

	August.		August.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Madras	15
,, Carwar	5	,, Coconada	17
,, Narrakal	7	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	9	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Colombo	10	,, Gopalpore	20
,, Galle	10	,, False Point	21
,, Negapatam	12	Arrive Calcutta	22
,, Pondicherry	13		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	27
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Fao	27
,, Guadur	12	,, Bushire	31
			Sep.
,, Muscat	15	,, Linga	2
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga	18	,, Muscat	6
,, Bushire	21	,, Guadur	8
,, Fao	22	,, Kurrachee	11
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 31st July at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Canton.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.
This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention,

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, say about seventeen hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.—It would be useless to solicit regular constituents, if we were not in a position to convince the most sceptical that our supplies of Ice are not likely to fail. We annex names of vessels, date of sailing, and quantity of Ice shipped now on the way to us—

Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
"Lydia Sholfield"	March 20th	1573
"Bennington"	April 12th	1132
	Total Tons...	2705

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents of Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerozine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., and Magnolia, ¼ lbs. A liberal discount will be made to the trade, Mess Clubs, and to all large buyers.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import are for Sale at our Godowns, and at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

An invoice of Scales, comprising 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs., and 400 lbs. Platform Scales on wheels, American Union Scales, Cheap Tea Scales, &c., &c.

Balance of an invoice of Ladders of different lengths.

A quantity of Black Varnish; also Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Preserved Milk (Borden's) at the very low price of Rs. 12 per dozen. Preserved Coffee (Borden's) Rs. 18 per dozen, which is cheaper than any Coffee to be had in Bombay.

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, the former in 1 lb., and the latter in 3 lb. tins, at the low rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.

Shortly expected to arrive ex "Messenger," "Lydia Sholfield," and "Bennington," from Boston, Lumber, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish, Turpentine, &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are INVITED for RAISING the MASONRY of the ABNA VIADUCT near Khundwa, and for RAISING the EMBANKMENT about 6 feet on either side of the Viaduct.

Drawings, Specification, and forms of Tender can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bhosawul, on and after the 1st August.

Tenders to be sent to the Acting Agent not later than the 15th August, 1869.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of all or portion of 4,770 Garces, equal to 572,400 Indian Maunds, of SALT, of good quality, the produce of Bombay or other places subordinate thereto, for the District of Malabar, as follows:—

At Cannanore 500 Garces of 120 Indian Maunds each			In October, November, December, January, and February next.
Tellicherry 550	ditto	ditto	
Calicut 1,100	ditto	ditto	
Beypore 900	ditto	ditto	
Povani 1,600	ditto	ditto	
Chowghaut 50	ditto	ditto	
Cochin 70	ditto	ditto	
Total Garces 4,770			

2. Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities, within the above limits, of 10 Garces each or upwards. The periods within which the Salt tendered will be delivered must be specified, and if not brought within this period it will be at the option of the Collector to receive or refuse the Salt.

3. All tenders received up to the 16th August 1869 will be opened for consideration and disposal on the day following in the Huzoor Kutcherry at Calicut, when the parties tendering or their Agents are invited to attend.

4. Tenders will afterwards continue to be received for the Salt remaining to be supplied until further notice.

5. Merchants in Bombay desirous of a speedy reply can communicate their tenders by Telegram reply prepaid.

6. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves right of decision on these points.

7. The tenders must specify in words at length the rate in Rupees per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.

8. The expenses attendant on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt must be defrayed by the parties tendering.

9. The Salt will be received by weight according to the practice now existing in the order in which the arrivals are registered at the Salt Depots.

10. The Collector reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders that may be received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of Malabar, and to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay Salt.

12. Parties who may tender for more than 100 Garces will be required to find substantial security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts, should the Collector consider it necessary.

13. Salt brought by Merchants whose tenders have not been previously accepted will be received if the whole quantity has not been previously engaged for, at such prices as may appear to the Collector reasonable with reference to the prevailing rates in the month.

E. G. THOMAS, Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, 10th July, 1869.

BOMBAY SWIMMING BATH and RACQUET COURT.—A MEETING of the Committee will be held at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 5 o'clock P.M.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SCOTT has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a MEMBER of our FIRM. ASPINWALL & Co.

Cochin, 1st July, 1869.

SPORTING.—DONCASTER ST. LEGER.—The following ODDS can be obtained by applying to R. S. V. P., care of Grindlay, Groom, and Co., Bombay, to whom a reference may be made:—

100 to 40 agst Pretender. | 100 to 8 agst Thorwaldsen.
9 to 2 —— The Drummer. | 100 to 7 —— Duke of Beaufort.
11 to 2 —— Pero Gomez. | 20 to 1 —— Dunbar.

The above is a bona fide advertisement, and the above ODDS will be laid to Rs. 4,000.

FOR SALE, a gold open face POCKET CHRONOMETER, with a certificate of the Neuchatel Observatory; a gold Hunting Keyless Lever Repeating Watch, striking hours, quarters, and minutes; a gold Hunting Keyless Lever Repeating Watch, striking hours, quarters, and half quarters. These Watches are from the celebrated makers, Hy. Grandjean and Co., and are guaranteed to purchasers for three years.

Also for sale, a Singing Bird.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
First and Second Floor, No. 17 Meadow Street.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 ,, Pints at ,, 11-8 ,,

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Hams.
Nursery Biscuits.
Pencils.
Pulvermacher's.
Naldire's Dog Soap.
Steel Pens (S).
Cheese.
Plated Salvers.
Biscuit Boxes.
Coal Tar Soap.
Cocoa.
Sarsaparilla.
Galvanic Chains.
Ox Tongues.
Cockle's Pills.
Urinary Cabinets.
Tea and Coffee Sets.
Sardine Cases.
King's Pills.
Revalenta.
Enemas.
Ess. Bouquet.
Ess. Celery.
Sarsaparilla.
Toast Racks.
Cruet Frames.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "Rowlands'" articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
DEAN LANE.

TO our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw especial attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,
which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs. 36
Do. do. in Magnums	,, 74
Fine Sparkling	,, 32
Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes	,, 27

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour	Rs. 32
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured	,, 28
Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine	,, 22
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA	,, 33

BORDEAUX WINES.

Chateau Mouton, Gold capsule	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule	,, 25	,, 14
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	,, 22	
Medoc, Red capsule	,, 15-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule	,, 22	

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	,, 14 ,,
HUNT BARSAC	,, 14 ,,

BLACKWELL & Co.

CLOUZEAN'S OLD COGNAC BRANDY, in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Rs. 540 and Rs. 270.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

SAUTERNES from CHATEAU Des ORMES, Rs. 18 and 22 per doz. Quarts.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 ,, pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CAMPBELL & Co.'s SHERRIES.—

Pale Dinner Wine	Rs. 18 per doz.
Pale dry	,, 24 ,,
Choice pale dry	,, 27 ,,
Amontillado	,, 32 ,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LEARY & Co.'s CLARETS.—

St. Emilion	Quarts	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do.	Pints	,, 6-8	,,
Medoc	Pints	,, 8	,,
St. Julien	Quarts	,, 16	,,
Do.	Pints	,, 9	,,
Mouton	Quarts	,, 24	,,
Do.	Pints	,, 13	,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.

Grand vin Royal, very dry,	1 doz. quarts	Rs. 38
Do. do.	2 ,, pints	,, 40
Monopole	1 ,, quarts	,, 42
	2 ,, pints	,, 44

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.

Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pavillac	,,	4 ,,	,, 12	,,
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	,,	1 ,,	,, 15	,,
1864 Chateau Larose	,,	1 ,,	,, 20	,,
1864 Chateau Lafite	,,	1 ,,	,, 25	,,
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	,,	1 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. 10	,,	1 ,,	,, 30	,,
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	,,	1 ,,	,, 20	,,
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	,,	2 ,,	,, 18	,,
Do. red	,,	2 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. Amontillado	,,	2 ,,	,, 30	,,

Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.
"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast,"
"with a Saltier."

AY	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	,, 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	,, 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	,, 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	,, 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	,, 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	,, 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry	,, 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	,, 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 22
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's § 1	,, 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	,,	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25		
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	,,	20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,,	18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,,	24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread Hose	20		
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23		
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,,	45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	,,	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,,	8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½		

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½		
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½		
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to	70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45		
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	,,	65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	,,	30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to	32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to	70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	,,	30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	,,	12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	,,	16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	,,	6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	,,	30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	,,	34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25		

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10	0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, ,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0

BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to	30
	do. do. chased	15	,,	30
	do. do. enameled	16	,,	30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	,,	20
	do. Shirt Studs	14	,,	30
	do. Collar Studs	8	,,	10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	,,	15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	,,	30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes			
	Damask Table Cloths to dine four to twenty			
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½	to	25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½	,,	16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30		

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.
Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.
A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.
"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

BULL & Co.,
TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,
PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,
2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 20 per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art. Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and manufactured expressly to his order; and from the superior quality of texture, and the latest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites his constituents and the public in general to judge for themselves:—

Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
Superfine Scarlet Black and Blue Broad Cloths.
Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
New Pattern colored Cotton and Linen Drills.
Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits				Rs. 35
Do.	do.	do.	Double Breasted Coats	,, 18
Do.	do.	do	Trousers	,, 12

UNIFORMS, NEW REGULATION.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash price, Drab Rs. 35; Black Rs. 30. For measurement, send size of chest and height.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA CEASED in our Firm on 13th March last.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the ESTATE of the late Mr. E. MULLALY, Head Accountant, Aden Treasury, are requested to COMMUNICATE with the 1st ASSISTANT POLITICAL RESIDENT, Aden, on or before the 1st October, 1869.

Aden, 9th July, 1869.

ESTATE of KARSANDAS MAHADAVADAS and COMPANY.—A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND of 1/8 (one-eight) per cent. on the admitted claims will be PAYABLE at the Office of the undersigned, No. 30, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and on subsequent days. Creditors are requested to produce any Vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

H. G. DUNLOP, Sole Trustee.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to announce to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of BOMBAY that he has OPENED a SHOP, at No. 5, Kalbadavie Road, for the sale, at moderate prices, of Surat WORKING BOXES in great variety, Chessmen, sets of English Alphabets, Toys, all made of Ivory, Ebony and Sandalwood, nicely engraved and beautifully ornamented, worth sending Home as presents. He has a branch shop at Surat near the Buxy's Duria Mahal.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Several LETTERS, addressed Chesson and Woodhall, having gone ASTRAY during the past six weeks, the undersigned offers a REWARD of FIFTY (50) RUPEES to any person or persons giving information that will lead to the DETECTION of the THIEF or THIEVES.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Surviving Partner Chesson and Woodhall.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, FORAS LAND, containing by admeasurement about 125,000 square yards, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Liquidators Royal Bank of India, No. 33 Meadow Street.

The Liquidators will receive offers till the 8th day of August next, but they do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to Liquidators Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of Rs. 4 per share, will be payable to Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Bank in Medow Street, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following Monday during the same hours.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be finally CLOSED from Thursday, the 15th instant.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, }
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, } Liquidators.
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, }

Bombay, 8th July, 1869.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors have reserved, for distribution in India, a limited number of the NEW ISSUE of SHARES, and applications for the same will be received by the undersigned until further notice.

The Shares will be allotted at par, and Calls must be paid as follows:—

On application	£ 1	per share.
,, allotment	,, 2	,, ,,
31st August, 1869	,, 2	,, ,,
28th February, 1870	,, 2 10s.	,, ,,
31st May, 1870	,, 2 10s.	,, ,,

Forms of application can be obtained at the Bank.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—A Meeting for the election of a Municipal Secretary and Surveyor will be held at Kurrachee as soon after the 23rd of August, 1869, as may be practicable.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by a statement of their qualifications and terms, and by any certificates (in original) of former service they may possess, to the undersigned, so as to arrive not later than the 16th August 1869.

If the original certificates are required to be returned at once they should also be accompanied by copies.

No applications arriving at a later date than the above will be attended to.

Any further information will be afforded by E. Nash, Esq., the present Secretary, or by

W. R. LAMBERT, Lieut.-Col.,
Magistrate and President Kurrachee Municipality.

Kurrachee, 16th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—To BOAT-BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Local Funds Committee desire to receive sealed TENDERS for BUILDING a large FERRY BOAT for plying across the River at Surat.

Plans may be seen and other particulars obtained at the Local Funds Office in the Castle at Surat.

The Tenders are to be delivered on or before the 20th August next.

The Committee may not accept the lowest or any Tender unless satisfactory.

By order of the Collector and President, Local Funds Committee, Surat,

W. SOWERBY, C.E.,
Local Funds Works' Engineer, S. & B. C.

Local Funds Office, Castle, Surat, 22nd July, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by H. M.'s RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M., of the 10th August, 1869, for the SUPPLY, by CONTRACT, of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the supply of Provision for the Overland Transport Service.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat:—

Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to the Scale of Rations.	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Biscuit, Commt. made	Twelve Months.	100,000	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Troop Ships and approved by the Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per sample.
Biscuit Powder		323					
Currants		75					
Fresh Meat (Mutton & Beef)		60,311					
Chocolate		3,645					
Coffee		625					
Preserved Fowl		95					
Milk (quarts)		303					
Mutton Broth		1,063					
Mustard		582					
Oatmeal		3,150					
Pickles		12,869					
Pepper, Black		305					
Raisins		2,835					
Rum (gallons)		1,559					
Sugar		55,696					
Salt, 1st sort		9,469					
Tea, Black, 1st sort		10,329					
Vinegar (gallons)		252					
Yeast		277					
Provisions for Natives.							
Chillies		219					
Coriander Seed		248					
Cummin Seed		[illegible]					
Dhall		14,565					
Flour, Raw		15,625					
Firewood		25,230					
Fish, Salt		5,449					
Ghee		5,586					
Garlic		212					
Rice		95,024					
Split Peas		625					
Salt, 2nd sort		1,537					
Turmeric		215					
Vegetables		3,897					

GEORGE T. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.

Overland Transport Department, Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIST
AND
STATISTICAL REPORTER;
A Monthly Journal, devoted to Economic and Statistic Inquiries concerning India.
EDITED BY
ROBERT KNIGHT (*Times of India*),
FELLOW OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

Subscription—Rs. 24 a year in advance; Rs. 30 in arrears.

Subscribers will be good enough to send their names direct to Mr. Knight, Bombay.

Mr. Knight's retirement from the Daily Press of India has set him free from the 1st July to establish a journal devoted exclusively to those economic and statistical inquiries which have been pursued by him for many years past in the columns of the *Times of India*. The *Indian Economist* will at the outset be published in Calcutta on the 10th of every month, and will be devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of economic questions concerning India. The *Statistical Reporter*, which will appear as a Supplement to each number, with separate paging and index, will gather together such statistics as exist or are to be got concerning the agriculture and resources of the provinces, and the commerce, population, revenues, debt, and public works of the Empire, and will present them in the simplest and most useful form the Editor can devise.

It is hoped that the publication of this journal will give a new impetus to statistical inquiries in India, and be the means of spreading exact information upon questions on which Indian publicists and statesmen are now constantly at fault from the want of it. The most manifest defect probably in our administrative system is the fact that there is not a district in the Empire the exact position and resources of which are known to us. The very first condition of successful administration is thus wanting. In Orissa the other day, a narrow export of 30,000 tons of rice from a province containing 3,000,000 of people growing nothing but rice, was held to be conclusive proof that large food reserves existed in the province, while a very brief statistical inquiry would have shown that so narrow an export in face of the high prices that had been ruling for years, proved that the province was normally treading on the verge of famine.

There are no satisfactory statistics at present in India upon any subject but its trade, while such as do exist are buried in the recesses of the Secretariats, or in the Appendices to Parliamentary Returns, out of reach of the public. Long familiarity with the kind of information wanted, the sources from which it is to be obtained, and the shape in which it requires to be presented, furnishes the Editor, as he himself believes, with special qualifications for the task he has undertaken. He proposes to meet a want which he has felt keenly himself, and believes that his new journal will be found to be indispensable by every merchant, journalist, and civilian in the country within a very few months of its publication.

In the *Times of India* he has dealt for many years imperfectly with the great questions to which the *Indian Economist* will now be specially devoted. Imperial and local taxation, the Indian debt, currency reforms, weights and measures, the land settlements of the country, our financial relations with England, railway extension and public works, banking, commerce, and exchange, and the course of the Legislature and of the Executive Governments thereon, will form the leading subjects of discussion in the new Journal. The Editor trusts he may rely upon the co-operation of the Services to make his new journal what he proposes it should become. He does not intend it to be a mere newspaper, but an authority upon questions affecting the material well-being of the country; and he will gladly receive suggestions for the improvement of his plans, and offers of assistance in the execution of them from any part of India. He will be glad also to know early the number of subscribers to the journal upon which he may count at the outset. The journal will probably become a weekly paper eventually.

Bombay, July, 1869.

Publishers—Messrs. Wyman Brothers, Calcutta.
Agents—The Madras Times, Madras.
Mr. George Street, London

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SHARES, upon which several overdue Calls remain unpaid, have been absolutely FORFEITED:—10 Shares—Nos. 1, 8, 26, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 57, 71.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on THURSDAY, the 5th August, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an interim Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY until after the Meeting of the 5th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 23rd July, 1869.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, advertised to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on this date, at 2 P.M., has been DEFERRED till THURSDAY, the 29th July next, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April, 1869, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Company are CLOSED from 15th to 29th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1869.

THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, 1869, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and pass the Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1869.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1868-69, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To consider other matters that may be laid before the Meeting.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1869.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider an offer made by Government for the purchase of the entire property of the Company, and to pass, in reference thereto, the following Resolutions:—

First.—The Government of India having offered to purchase the property of the Company on the following terms (the terms in detail will be stated at the Meeting and embodied in the Resolution), it is resolved that the said offer be accepted by the Company, and that the Liquidator or Liquidators to be hereafter appointed to wind up the Company are hereby authorised to adopt and carry into effect the said offer and acceptance.

Second.—That the said Company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Third.—That the members in Bombay of the Firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. be appointed Liquidators at a remuneration, the rate of which is to be fixed at the Meeting.

Fourth.—That the Liquidators shall have power to compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts, and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company, or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the WILL of THUCKER GOCULDASS TEJPALL, late of Bombay, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SHAMA WAHOO, Widow of the deceased, the Executrix thereof, together with two of the Executors, all persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or in possession of property belonging to the said Estate, are requested not to pay such moneys or deliver over such property without obtaining the receipt, in writing, of the said SHAMA WAHOO, as well as those of her co-Executors for the same.

And notice is hereby further given, that all transfers of property of the said deceased from the Executors of the said Will should be signed as well by the said SHAMA WAHOO as by her co-Executors.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Solicitors to Shama Wahoo, Widow and Executrix of the Will of the late Thucker Goculdass Tejpall.

Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

SELLING OFF.

List of Table Ornaments.

A pair—Venus coming out of a shell, Alabaster—on stands of marble, five feet high	Rs. 200	0
Ditto Centre Pieces, Basins held up by Swans with outspread wings—Marble	30	0
Ditto Candle Sticks—Marble	5	0
Ditto Vases—Alabaster	15	0
Ditto Mother with two Children—Alabaster	45	0
Marble Ass, on stand	45	0
Venus sitting in a Chair	15	0
Figure of a Lady with Goat by her side	25	0
Two Angels, on a stand, with outspread Wings	[illegible]	0
A ornamental Table Jug, Gold and Red	20	0
A large Centre piece—Marble	20	0
A Wafer Stand	2	0
A large Marble Basket, with cover	10	0
A small do. do. do.	6	0
A Group of Dogs, on stand—Marble	10	0
Venus and Cupid—Alabaster, on stand	20	0
A pair of Plates—Marble	2	0
Figure of Tiger, on stand—Marble	35	0
Ditto Lion ,, ,,	35	0
Figure of Faith Hope, and Charity—Alabaster, on stand	50	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gloves, Ladies', slightly damaged	1	4
Gentleman's Office Cabinet, of sizes	25	0
Flutes, by Boosey and Son, London	10	0
Quoits, per set	12	0
Swan Quills, per bundle	5	0
Pewter Ink Stands, each from	3	0
Writing Desks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's complete	25	0
Paunchgunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag, per bag	2	8
Photographs, of H. M. the Queen, principal men of Europe, of Actresses, &c., each	0	12
Playing Cards, De La Rue's best, from Rs. 1 to, per pack	3	0
Sealing Wax, De La Rue's best, per lb.	2	8
Mourning Stationery, per packet	2	8
Ditto 100 Envelopes	2	0
Ink, Stephenson's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per pint	0	12
Do. Blue and Red Ink, in bottles of all sizes		
Blank Books, of sizes, half and full Bound		
Ledgers, Cash Books, and Day-Books		
Patent Spring Ink Bottles from, Rs. 2 each to	3	0
Tracing Cloth, of different widths, per yard	1	8
Steel Pens, Mitchell's Correspondence Pens, per box	1	0
Do. Do. "J" and "R" ,, ,,	1	4
Lead Pencils, of all descriptions, per dozen	1	8
Drawing Cases, Pencils, Knife, and Rubber, complete, per case	2	4
Cricket Bats	3	0
Letter Clips, spring, of sizes each	2	8
Scents of all kinds, per bottle	1	4
Toilet Vinegar, per bottle	1	0
Measuring Tapes of all kinds, each	4	8
Dram Flasks, each	1	0
Penknives, with two, three, & four blades, Ivory handle	3	0
Faber's Ink and Pencil Erasers, each	0	8
Mappin's best Cutlery, Ivory handle, per set	50	0
Ditto common	40	0
Folding Slates, Faber's best	4	0
Porcelain Slates, each	1	0
A Concertina, sweet tone 1 German	15	0
A Despatch Box	35	0
Draught Boards, with Men, complete	6	0

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed on all Cash purchases.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay and Poona, 15th July, 1869.

NOTICES.

WATERPROOFS,
JUST RECEIVED EX GOLCONDA.

WATERPROOF PARAMATTA Coats, Leggins, and Caps, light and comfortable; will resist any quantity of rain, and wear well without sticking. The Caps have ventilating tops. Price of complete suit, net cash, Rs. 25. Remittance with order.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PERFORATED CARDS.—For Flower painting, needlework, &c., &c. Size of Cards 24 by 18 inches. Several sizes of perforations. Rs. 1 per Card.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TINTED and WHITE CARDS for mounting Photographs or Drawings, of various thicknesses and tints, mostly of a pale buff, grey, and stone colours.

Mounts cut to any shape and size, with or without gold edges round picture.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order.

One hundred Patterns of FRAME MOULDINGS to select from.

WASHABLE GILT FRAME MOULDINGS from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per one hundred feet.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TIFFIN BASKETS.—Flat Hamper-shape Tiffin Baskets, to go under the seat of a railway carriage; each Basket contains

2 Metal Plates.
2 Knives (Ivory Handles).
2 Forks (Electroplated).
2 Tumblers.
2 Finger Napkins.
1 Pepper and Salt Box.
1 Butter Jar.
1 Metal Sandwich or meat case.
1 Glass Liquor Bottle with metal screw top, wicker-work covered, and has a metal pull off drinking cup.

Price of Basket complete, net cash, Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT PORTABLE INK BOTTLES.—Just received, per Overland, a large quantity of Patent Spring and other Pocket Ink Bottles, invaluable to travellers, as they are not likely to get out of order and the ink cannot possibly get out, let the bottle be turned in whatever position it may.

	Rs.	as.
Square shape, covered with morocco leather, spring fastening and extra slide bolt, doubly secure	1	4
Do. do. with clasp instead of bolt	1	8
Round pattern patent, spring top	1	8
Do. do. large size	1	12
New patent round pattern, brass spring top, covered with russia leather, opens with a half turn of the top, cannot get out of order	2	8
Do. do. large size	3	8
Extra finished round pattern, spring top, covered with morocco leather	2	4
Do. large size	2	8
Do. russia leather	2	12
Do. do. do. larger size, and with extra inside spring cover	5	0

A large stock of spring and other Inkstands to select from.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, and four annas in the Rupee extra for postage of Ink Bottle.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW MUSIC just to hand Overland.—

POLKAS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Little Rosebud	1 8	Ten little Niggers	1 8
Pet of the Village	1 8	Sea Side	1 8
Les Oiseaux D'Angleterre	1 8	Walking in the Zoo	1 8
Sea Shells	1 8	Village Chimes	1 8
Lillian	1 8	Canary	1 8

SCHOTTISCHES.

Sea Shells	1 8	Twilight	1 8
Up in a Balloon	1 8	Not for Joseph	1 8

WALTZES.

Hilda	2 0	Woodland Whispers	1 8
Mabel	2 0	Not for Joseph	2 0
Belgravia	2 0	Fair Rosamond	2 0
Guards	2 0	Beautiful for ever	2 0
Harvest Moon	2 0	Mabel Gray	2 0
Bride of Hesse	1 8	Court Beauties	2 0
Erin's Hope	2 0	Silver Cloud	2 0
Mildred	2 0	Humming Bird	2 0
Il Bacio	2 0	Pall Mall	2 0
Galatea	2 0	Voice of Beauty	2 0

GALOPS.

Girls of the Period	1 8	Postman	1 8
Orpheus	1 8	St. Valentine	1 8
Galway Packet	1 8	Abyssinian	1 8
Glorioso	1 8	Not for Joseph	1 8
Firemans	2 0	Encore	1 8
Burlesque	1 8	Immenseckoff	1 8
Coming of age	1 4	Zoo	1 8
Wind-Up	2 0	Prince Imperial	1 8
Velocipede	1 8	After Dark	1 8
Tramp	2 0	Snow Drift	1 8
Night Bell	1 8	Domino Noir	1 8

QUADRILLES.

Juanita	2 0	Chignon	2 0
Original Lancers	1 8	Grand Duchess	2 0
Merry Bells	1 8	After Dark	2 0
Welcome Guest	1 8	London by Night	2 0
Bishop's Melodies	1 8	L' Enfant	2 0
Flowers of Beauty	1 8	Rage of London	2 0
Three little Kittens	1 8	Tommy Dodd	2 0
Les Jolis Oiseaux	1 8		

COMIC SONGS.

Ten little Niggers	1 8	The Mermaid	1 8
Up in a Balloon (Ladies)	1 8	Man at the Wheel	1 8
Do. (Gentlemen)	1 8	The Tailor and the Crow	1 8
Mouse Trap Man	1 8	Jack on Wires	1 8
I'm always a Swell	1 8	Oxford Joe	1 8
The Comical Ghosts	1 8	Tommy Dodd	1 8

The above are English price, i. e. eight annas to a shilling.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the TOP FLOOR of the House No. 3 in Meadow Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Hern, the Milliner—suitable for a Family—with Cookroom on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR for 1869-70, with the Examination Papers for 1868-69. Price Two Rupees.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

FRASER and MILLER, Engineers, Boiler Makers, General and Ship Smiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, Manufacturers of Iron Girders, Tanks, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work.

F. and M. are in a position to execute orders from England on very favourable terms.

Bombay, 16th July, 1869.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

HEAL and SONS.
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE.
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
⁂ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick, 8 and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

It is rumoured that the assets of the Back Bay Company have been bought up by some capitalists who intend to form a new company. Market firm. Active enquiries for Back Bays at Rs. 575 for time, and New Freres at Rs. 215.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomal. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,620
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	355
200,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	145
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,720
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,015
2,080,000	1,000	650	..11-14	Do. New	600
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	1,010
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,205
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	305—10

PRESS COMPANIES.

437,400	2,850	...	35ps	Akbar Press Co.	2,325
40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	625
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,300
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,350
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	600
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	11,400
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1,300
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	10,500
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,025
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	350
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,950
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300

SHIPPING COMPANY.

0,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,700
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	780
...	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,510
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	680
1,200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,225
50,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33—35
...	2,000	800	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,000,000	500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	45
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dcy B'k	5½
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	" Trdg & B'nkg	6
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	7

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	575
800,000	3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	125
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	5

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	100
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
Chin	60 Do. do.	226

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Carolas	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106-10
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 16
Australian Gold	" 16-9-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	109¾
Four per cent	94¾ to 94 7/8
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do.	107½
5 years' do. do.	102½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	102

CALCUTTA.—21ST JULY, 1869.

Government Securities.—Some large amounts of 4 per cents. sold at Rs. 94-8 and small sums at Rs. 94-10, or 5-8 and 5-6 discount. Purchases of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were made for investment orders, at Rs. 109-6. Several transactions in 5½ per cents. took place at Rs. 113-14.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported to-day:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 139.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 202½ and 202¼, exclusive of the dividend.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 410, and half shares at Rs. 205.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, only a few small lots, at Rs. 310, 307½ and 305; the market closed with buyers at the latter price.

50 Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 52 each.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 26.

Kelso, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on privilege leave, from Hingolee.

Stock, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Bean, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on sick leave, ——.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Gordon, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Hope, Lieutenant, 1st Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England, (to-day.)

Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, from leave, to Poona.

Owen, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Seroor.

Kelso, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Hingolee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 24th July, 1869.

The following orders are confirmed:—

1st Battalion, 23rd Foot—Regimental order, dated 17th July 1869, appointing Lieutenant H. F. Seagram, Interpreter to the Regiment, vice Lieutenant Dunlop.

108th Foot—Regimental order, dated 5th July 1869, appointing Lieutenant H. Crawford, Assistant Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Watson.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

18th Brigade. R. A.—Captain C. P. Roberts, from 18th June to 18th December 1869, on the recommendation of a medical board.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

1-21st Foot.—Lieutenant J. M. Gordon, from 12th July to 12th August 1869, in extension to remain at Ghizree, on medical certificate.

1-21st Foot.—Ensign C. A. M. Morris, from 17th July to 15th August 1869, to proceed to Ghizree, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton
	Cases	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Catherine Apcar (s)	Swanson	Hongkong, June 17.
	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Scindia	Carr	Java.
	Hilja	Blombery	Batavia.

The ship Chalmette, Waite, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 21 China (s) ......Steward......Suez, June 27.
India......Crispin......London, April 5.

DEPARTURE.

July 21 Rajah ...... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July 20 Mary Scott......Wilson......Colombo.
Star of India......Holloway......London.
Monmouthshire......Irwine......Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

July 20 Oriental (s)......Day......Calcutta.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all description; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager,
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 27th July, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	July 27	Tuesday	Sept. 7
"	Aug. 3	"	" 14
"	" 10	Saturday	" 25
"	" 17	"	Oct. 2
"	" 24	"	" 9
"	" 31	"	" 16

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 23rd July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Sept. 17
"	" 20	"	Oct. 1
"	Sept. 3	"	" 16

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail.

Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Oct. 29
"	Sept. 3	"	Nov. 26
"	Oct. 1	"	Dec. 24

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

August 9th.	November 5th.
September 9th.	December 6th.
October 4th.	

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

1st August.	6th November.
7th September.	4th December.
9th October.	

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	July 27th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Aug. 6th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	Aug. 6th.	"	"
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	"	"	"
Bussorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruttnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DAWSON—CATLEY—July 24th, at St. Matthias's Church, Egutpoora, by the Rev. Charles Gilder, Minister of Trinity Church, Bombay, Richard Stratheden, Dawson, Esq., Medical Department, Madras Army, to Adelaide Ann, daughter of Mr. Leonard Catley, G. I. P. Railway.

DEATH.

BALFOUR—July 26th, at Khetwaddy, Henry Palles, the last child of J. A. Balfour, Esq., aged 10 months and 20 days.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869.

The confusion and weakness of the existing military institutions of the British Empire are none the less deplorable because they might be easily paralleled in the history of the past. So far as India is concerned no sensible person can regard the present organization as anything but tentative and provisional; while at home they have not yet succeeded in giving unity to the mere administration of the army. Yet, as a preliminary step towards any real reform, both in India and the rest of the Empire, unity of administration is absolutely essential. The nation will never believe that the army is not something separate from all other institutions, and wielded by a power above them, until it is plain that the Minister of War, like the Home Secretary or the First Lord of the Admiralty, is at the head of his department, and responsible for its management to nobody but Parliament. When that has been clearly established, and not before, will it be possible to effect wholesome changes in England and in India. The organization of the Staff Corps, of the native regiments, the amount and kind of European force in India—all depend on a proper and legitimate disposition of administrative power at home.

When we look at the facts, we see that India, the great garrisons in the Mediterranean, and the colonies must govern the constitution and composition of the imperial army. If the Empire consisted of Great Britain and Ireland alone, the problem would be easily solved. We should never want an army for home defence or even for foreign wars. But the Empire consists of a multitude of detached countries and ports. In addition to home service there is foreign service. A conscription, which would provide for the former, would not be tolerated for the latter in the present temper of the British people. How, then, can home and foreign service be provided for without trenching on the prejudices, or, if you will, wholesome feelings of the nation? Surely the composition of the Empire suggests the answer. Once let the people thoroughly understand that the army is absolutely under the authority of a responsible Minister, and a conscription or ballot for home service would be readily adopted. Young men would willingly serve for a short period, and then enter the Reserve, which would be a real and not a paper reserve. A slight alteration of the Militia Laws alone would secure the end desired. All, for instance, who were not in a self-supporting corps of volunteers under strict discipline and fairly trained, might be liable to be drawn for the militia. That would exactly hit the circumstances of the State and train all classes. Then, for foreign service, the State would require an army raised, as now, by voluntary enlistment. There are always numbers of young men desirous of seeing the world, and passing (some time, if not their lives,) in soldiering. The army for foreign service need not be larger than would be required for furnishing garrisons abroad and providing reliefs. Consequently men and officers could be better paid. But how should India be supplied? We answer, by restoring the Local European Army in such force as would need but a comparatively small contingent of the imperial army to bring up the total European force in India to the required number. Thus we should have a Home army, a Foreign Service army, and a Special army for the country whose case is special, India. That army might be large enough to do duty everywhere East of the Cape, or might even include the Cape, which would be a refreshing change of station. At the same time some effective alteration would have to be made in the organization of the Native Force, and it could only consist in an approximation to the old model—avoiding the fatal errors which begot a mutiny in the army of Bengal. The present Native Army is little more than an expensive Police Force, and does not possess the essential elements of an effective fighting military machine. We look upon a conscription as inevitable in England; we feel sure that no conscription for ordinary foreign service—a rattling war would be different—would be tolerated. Consequently there must be a good army for foreign service; and when its constitution is considered, it will be found more useful and less costly to re-establish a Local European Army in India, than to persist in the existing scheme of providing a garrison for this country. But no changes of any worth can be accomplished until the Court party at home is overcome, and the management of military affairs is entrusted to a responsible Minister. All the proposals before the Government are attempts to evade the conditions of the problem—mere makeshifts, indicative of the fact that opinion is not ripe for the adoption of wholesome reforms.

The gallant conduct of Mr. Shuttleworth deserves more than the passing notice of a newspaper paragraph. It is an example of the kind of spirit which should and which does animate Europeans in India, and especially servants of the Government, not only in moments of great public emergency, but at all times. It is the spirit which is ready to sacrifice self—in an extreme case like this, life—and which by force of character can raise the natives of this land towards the same level of fortitude and daring. The best servants of the State, to use an old expression, carry their lives in their hands and go forth to perform the nearest duty as calmly, perhaps more calmly, than they would go to a picnic or a ball. The spirit observed in the behaviour of Mr. Shuttleworth is at its highest when displayed in spontaneous action; and no Indian Government can afford to overlook such splendid examples of the real force which, on the last resort, sustains its power. No doubt men risk life and limb every day in the pursuit of pleasure—the joys of the chase spring from the presence of danger, and the minor but still serious perils of the racket court and cricket ground form no small part of the attraction. But in the case we are commenting on, the higher motive—that of saving life—raises the action into one of the highest categories of nobleness. It is an example of the genuine old *virtus*, displayed in obedience to that sense of Duty which is the salt in the lives of men and in the existence of empires. A quick perception of what is needed and promptitude in execution, a resolution to win or die, combined with the exercise of skill in order to win rather than die—these are the qualities demanded by our position in India; indeed, though it may be less obvious, by our position anywhere. It may be said that Mr. Shuttlerworth went out of his way to risk his life and the lives of his crew, and that he ought to have waited for information. But the readiness with which he went to test the truth of reports, where human life was involved, is precisely the thing which is admirable. We trust the day may be far distant when such heroism is not appreciated!

A curious report has reached us from England. New Zealand, irritated by the treatment she has received from the Home authorities, contemplates a Declaration of Independence, to be followed by a request that she may be admitted into the American Union. We have no doubt whatever that the idea of casting off the painter has been entertained, because the source of our information is of indubitable authenticity; but it is very questionable indeed whether the New Zealand colonists will bring their design to maturity. The conduct of the Home Government towards the colony has been capricious enough to warrant any step the colonists thought proper to take. Before acting on the prevailing feelings of annoyances, however, the colonists will reflect that they would not be better off under or in connexion with any other power. America would neither send immigrants nor regiments nor gold. In fact, we cannot imagine that the Congress would admit New Zealand into the Union. Our error in this colony has been a painful one. Because the Maories ceased to be cannibals we gave the island over to the clergy; we strictly prevented the colonists from settling with the Maories in their own way; we tried regular warfare, which was out of place, and, having produced a costly imbroglio, we cried off altogether. New Zealand offers a fine specimen of the policy which is based on the fanciful doctrines elaborated in Exeter Hall and the so-called Liberal journals. The growth of the colony might have been slower, perhaps, had a more healthy method been followed; but it would have been more sound and lasting and far less expensive. Great Britain ought either to have let the colonists have free scope, or, if she took the management out of their hands and delivered it over to a Governor and soldiers, she ought to have carried it through. New Zealand ought to be an example to the rulers of India of what is to be avoided—namely, the putting ideas into the heads of natives which they cannot work out without involving themselves in a contest for life with the intrusive but stronger and more valuable race.

LIEUTENANT A. R. T. MCRAE, General List, Quarter Master 8th Regiment N. I., has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT H. R. HOPE, Madras General List, Adjutant 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

THE Rev. W. Maule, chaplain of Colaba, has been promoted to the rank of senior chaplain from the 6th May last, the date of the retirement of the Rev. Mr. Laing.

ACCORDING to the "Indian Daily News," the King of Burmah has just nominated to the bench of the mixed court (about the establishment of which there has been some political difficulty) a Burman noble of the highest rank.

THE Government of India, says the "Madras Mail," have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 12,80,000 to the Madras Municipality, on the conditions originally proposed by the local Government. The Accountant General has been authorized to make such advances to the Municipality, on account of this loan, as may be required.

WE learn from a Madras contemporary that the havildar of the 35th Regiment Madras N.I. who recently behaved in a very insubordinate and unsoldier-like manner, has not obtained the promotion he demanded, but, by a sentence of a court-martial, has been dismissed the service, thereby forfeiting a life pension which was otherwise in store for him.

THE "Englishman" understands that "it has been decided not to send the s. s. Jumna into the Soonderbuns to search for the wreck of the Thunder for the present."

MAJOR R. MURRAY, R. A., Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, at present on leave in England, has sent in his resignation of the service. The Deputy Director-Generalship will now have to be filled up.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE sanction of the Secretary of State to the proposals of the Government of India with reference to Indian weights and measures signifies that the kilogramme has been accepted as the standard, and that, practically, the metric system is to be introduced in this country.

ALL sorts and conditions of Madras men and their spouses are now at Bangalore, enjoying the races, burrah-khanas, tiffins and croquet parties of the season. A fancy-dress ball to-morrow night is exhausting the ingenuity of Mysore tailors and milliners. So bracing is the Mysore atmosphere that there is said to be no demand for rouge, but a keen enquiry exists for pearl-powder, puffs, ravishing tresses, and cork calves.—*Madras Mail.*

We have been told (says the "Indian Daily News") that the question of appointing a covenanted officer to the head of the Government Printing Establishment is still under the consideration of the Governor-General. It is said that the officer to be so appointed will be designated the Director-General of Printing in India. The work as well as the expenditure of the establishment at Calcutta have, during the last few years, largely increased. It now costs the State about Rs. 50,000 a month, or rupees six lakhs a year, including stationery, &c. It has also been said at Simla that a commission may be appointed to revise the establishment.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISCUSSION ON THE INDIAN BUDGET IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

The Duke of Argyll submitted the Indian Budget to the House of Lords last night. He urged the necessity of greater economy in guarantees, which he was of opinion required revision, and sketched a plan for the construction of railways, the Government of India borrowing the money.

Lord Halifax urged the adoption of measures to establish an equilibrium, but doubted the reproductiveness of public works. He approved the plan for Government railways.

The Marquis of Salisbury, though failing to expect a direct profit from public works, believed that indirectly they afforded means for balancing the revenue and expenditure.

Lord Lawrence deprecated any reduction of the forces in India, and said that a marginal increase of taxes was impossible. His Lordship suggested that the Indian revenue should be relieved of certain charges, namely (? such as) the expense of those soldiers who had passed the Indian frontier, but he insisted on the necessity of the expenditure on barracks and irrigation. In respect of the Government guarantees he said that gratitude was due to private enterprise for starting railways in India, but the amount of the guarantees was, he thought, excessive and unreasonable. In conclusion Lord Lawrence warmly supported the Duke of Argyll's plan.

A debate took place in the House of Commons on New Zealand. Mr. Monsell and Mr. Adderly attributed the present situation in New Zealand to neglect and the self-will of the Colonists. They deprecated imperial interference.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

LONDON, 23RD JULY, NOON.

The Bombay Mail of the 6th instant reached Suez on the 22nd idem.

LONDON, 23RD JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was rather firmer.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

In the Manchester Market prices remain quite unchanged.

LONDON, 24TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

Consols 93⅛d.

Oriental Bank shares		£42 10s.
Chartered	,,	£18 10s.
,, Merc.	,,	£30.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities		92¼.
5	,, ,,	105¾.
5½	,, ,,	116¼.

Exchange on India 1s. 11¼d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France £68,000,000

,, Notes Outstanding £78,375,000

The ship California has arrived from Bombay.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia, Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers:—

For Marseilles—Lieutenant and Mrs. H. R. Hope, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Dewan Hajee Shabudeen, Mr. and Mrs. Manisty and Master Ashburner, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Captain Pearson, Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee, and Mr. G. R. Daphtary.

For Southampton—Lieutenant A. R. McRae, Mrs. Kelso, Mrs. Dunk, Mrs. Simmons and infant, Mr. Olliffe, and Mr. W. Blanford.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 2ND JULY.

THE Emperor's speech at Chalons, which a portion of the German press is interpreting in a war-like sense, will doubtless be found to be as innocent of any warlike intention as the annual utterances that have preceded it. The rumour that some Prussian officers, present at the review had used language, in commenting on the imperial speech, so insulting to the Emperor and to France, that Marshal Niel had ordered them to quit the camp, appears to be a very exaggerated version of the fact. Some Prussian officers who attended the review, in company with some French friends of theirs, in an open carriage, did, it appears, commit some minor indecorums which gave offence, the extreme freedom of their deportment being interpreted as showing a want of respect for the camp and the country in which they found themselves; but their reported expulsion from the camp is denied. The address of Marshal Bazaine, on breaking up the camp on Monday last, must also be understood as a mere expression of the satisfaction of Marshal Niel (Minister of War) at the perfect efficiency to which, under his strenuous efforts, the French army is being brought, and which, in his view of military affairs, is to be henceforth "its normal state." The Prince of Wales is believed to feel great admiration of the efficiency with which the French military system is being carried out; and rumour has circulated an anecdote of his late visit to Berlin which naturally pleased the Parisians. After the review held in the Prince's honour on that occasion, the King is said to have pointed to a company of a thousand Hussars, of whom he seemed very proud, and to have asked the Prince whether he thought that French soldiers would be able to beat them? "I can't say anything about that," the Prince is reported to have replied, "but I feel sure that, if the French numbered five hundred, *they would try.*"

The extra session of the Legislative Chamber was opened by M. Rouher on Monday last in the absence of the Emperor, who, with the Empress, had gone to visit the Agricultural Exhibition at Beauvais, honouring their cousin and whilom pet, Princess Anna Murat, now Duchess de Mouchy, by breakfasting at the Duke's magnificent seat, Mouchy-le-Chatel, on their way. Mouchy Castle is one of the few still left of the grand old feudal residences of France; a vast and splendid pile, dating from the earliest days of the French monarchy, surrounded by extensive and very beautiful grounds, filled with the rarest and most valuable works of art, and "kept up" with all the pomp and elegance that a large fortune can command. The ceremonial of ancient times is kept up as far as its observances can be retained without inconvenience; and the accounts one occasionally gets of the stately ways of the castle and its people seem to carry one back a thousand years into the past. A magnificent avenue of secular elms leads from the station at Mouchy to the castle, and through this avenue the imperial guests were conveyed by the Duke and Duchess in their gorgeous carriages, which, with the liveries of their servants, they solicited, and obtained, on their marriage, the privilege of putting into the imperial colours. The station was fitted up as a drawing-room, and filled with flowers; and the Duchess, as she advanced to thank her imperial relatives for the honour done to herself and her husband, was kissed by the Empress, who assured her that she was delighted to give her this public expression of her affection. The entire village belonging to the Mouchy family, the parish church stands in the park, not far from the castle; and the imperial party went thither to hear mass previous to entering the castle. After a splendid repast the imperial pair proceeded to Beauvais, and witnessed the distribution of the prizes; returning to Paris in the evening.

The Empress's visit to Fontainebleau (where, during the Emperor's absence at Chalons, she passed a day in the forest with her usual band of favoured friends) and the sending down of furniture and luggage to the palace, would seem to indicate that the usual stay of the court at that beautiful residence will still take place this summer.

The leniency of the sentences passed on the foolish work-people, students, and others implicated in the late riots, is not to be extended towards the members of the press, whose violent appeals to the passions of an ignorant and excitable populace, though they have happily taken but slight effect, will be more severely dealt with. The offenders, whose articles could not have appeared in England without bringing their concoctors into trouble, will be tried by the ordinary tribunals; and will doubtless be made to feel the full rigour of the law, which they have violated in misleading others.

Queen Victoria's four o'clock "breakfasts" in the gardens of Buckingham Palace are to be emulated by the Empress Eugenie, who is preparing to give during the extra session of the Legislative Body—now busy verifying the electoral mandates of its members—a series of "garden-soirées" at the lovely palace of Saint-Cloud. To these entertainments, which—if the weather would but mend—are sure to be eminently delightful and successful, all the members, the senators, and the "tip-tops" of the Governmental and fashionable worlds are to be invited. The toilettes and deportment of the ladies, it may be confidently predicted, will be "miracles" of the art of the dress-maker, the milliner, the hair-dresser, and the dancing-master. Bunchiness behind is still the aim of feminine attire in this region; but the effect of all the masses of drapery and trimming, in the lighter tissues now worn—whenever we get a ray of sunshine—is less absurd than in the heavier materials worn earlier in the year. Transparent gauzes, muslins, and crapes are much worn; also unbleached foulards and linens. The latter are trimmed with black, or with some gay colour.

It may amuse distant readers to learn particulars of the toilettes at the last dinner given to the Viceroy at the Tuileries, on which occasion "The Duke de Suez," as M. de Lesseps is now laughingly styled here, was among the guests invited to meet him. The Empress, with the Viceroy on her right hand, and her son on her left, was in white muslin; the skirt trimmed up to the knee, with *bouillonnés* of the same, with plaid ribands run through them; a tunic of *poult de soie*, studded thickly with diamonds; hair wound round her head in heavy rolls *a l'antique*, and a Greek coronet of diamonds over her brow.

Charming Madame Canrobert—a lovely English flower gathered by the discriminating old Marshal while staying at Aix in Savoy for the benefit of his rheumatisms—was in white tulle; the skirt covered to the waist with narrow flounces of the same, trimmed with brown riband; a tulle tunic looped up with brown bows; and a brown sash; head-dress of the delicate roses known as *roses de la reine*, mixed with diamonds.

Madame Charles de Lesseps wore a pale pink dress; an aigrette of diamonds, and two roses in her hair; Madame Forçade de la Roquette, wife of the Minister of the Interior, wore a straw-coloured toilette, and a sash of pale blue silk and straw-colour; a charming head-dress composed of a low wreath of forget-me-nots, with a bunch of daisies on the left side; and, upon the bunch, a small diamond bird; on the other side, near the ear, a single white daisy fastened on the rich roll of fair hair. At the concert, which followed this dinner, Princess Metternich wore a dress of white tulle studded with silver; a deep flounce of the same on the bottom of the skirt; a tunic looped up with a mixture of flowers, and similar flowers with diamond ornaments in the hair. Marchioness Roccagiovane wore a dress of pearl gray chambéry gauze, trimmed, *en tablier*, with very fine Valenciennes lace; a tunic edged with the same, and looped up *en panier*; a bertha of Valenciennes round the bodice; a spray of mauve acacia in her hair; on her neck and wrists, amethyst cameos, set in diamonds.

Levitzky, the only photographer here who is really successful in his portraits of women, has just taken three new likenesses of the Empress. In the first of these, Her Majesty wears the new style of head-dress (composed expressly for the occasion by M. Albert, the court hair-dresser,) which she will inaugurate at the inauguration of the Suez Canal. It would be impossible to describe the grace with which the rich tresses are brought to the top of the head, and the art with which the light, airy ringlets are intermixed with the heavy braids. Large round pins of jet, cut into many facets, are studded at intervals along the braids: there are five of these ornaments on each side of the head, to be exchanged, probably, for diamonds when the Empress is at Suez. Above the forehead is an antique coronet. In one of the other photographs she wears a low-bodied dress; in the other a short morning costume.

The inimitable man-milliner, Worth, who makes all the Empress's dresses, has been supplying several beautiful toilettes to charming Princess Koutchowbey, formerly an actress, daughter of the well-known actor Bressant, of the Theâtre Français; a charming and excellent young woman, well worthy of the splendid position into which she has been lifted by her marriage with a Russian prince of old lineage and immense wealth. One of these toilettes, prepared for her visit to Mouchy, is of thick coral-coloured silk, with a long train, trimmed with three flounces covered with Valenciennes lace. Above this skirt is a tunic of white Oriental gauze, with a few threads of gold running through it here and there; round the edge a rich white silk fringe. This tunic also forms a train at the back. The white bodice is high at the back, cut low, and heart-shaped in front; beneath it the low coral-coloured silk bodice is visible. The sleeves of the high lace bodice are wide, *a la grecque*, and are edged with white fringe, with a few threads of gold. This elegant Oriental tunic is so contrived that it can be worn with any rich silk under-dress.

Another of these dresses is a silk *drogut*, with straw-coloured ground, sprinkled over with Pompadour bouquets. Round the edge of the skirt is a deep muslin plaiting, and over it a pearl gray China crape tunic, trimmed with fringe of every colour found in the Pompadour bouquets. Droguet bodice, with pear gray crape folds, edged with the many coloured fringe. This dress, in Louis XIV. style, is exceedingly admired. Lastly, there is a morning dress of tea-rose China crape, open, over a petticoat of rich silk of the same shade, trimmed with three magnificent flounces of embroidered white muslin. So much for the style of finery most in vogue here just now.

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 24th July, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	6,90,500
General Treasury Balance	95,65,009
Deposits at Head Office	1,73,46,277
Deposits at Branches	13,70,163
Bank Post Bills outstanding	35,874
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,24,452
	Rs. 3,42,35,891
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	57,01,692
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	6,19,234
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	8,11,047
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	50,97,197
Dead Stock	4,67,538
Stamps	8,284
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	13,91,985
Overdrafts	1,091
Cash	55,65,009
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	107,44,564
Do. do. at Branches	32,24,754
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	6,03,496
	Rs. 3,42,35,891

RAJCOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

20TH JULY.

SINCE the date of my last we have had glorious showers of rain, which have completely changed the face of nature. The quantity that fell is about ten inches, and the weather is still monsoonish, but a break is required to enable those of the cultivators who have not yet sown to do so.

A few months ago the Rana of Porebunder, having cause to be offended with the conduct of some of his servants, one a Khuwas, and the other an Arab sepoy, ordered the former to be mutilated and the latter to be shot, which sentence was duly carried into execution. The Khuwas, having been left *minus* his nose and the lower portion of his ears, felt existence intolerable, and committed suicide. The matter having been noised abroad, the Political Agent, in the performance of his duty, called upon the Rana for an explanation. The Rana, thinking it *infra dig.* to reply, but in the meantime finding himself in an awkward position, invoked the advice of a barrister-at-law, Mr. George Taylor, whose arrival at this station I noticed in a former communication. Mr. Taylor appears to have reached Porebunder, and tendered wholesome advice to the Rana, who, I hear, has admitted having punished the men in the manner he did, but urged provocation in justification. The conduct of the Rana fully evidences the entire absence of anything like reform in the Porebunder State. In some other States, however, measures of reform have, I may say, been introduced, though in a peculiar fashion; but until alterations are made in existing treaties, providing for the active interference of political officers in cases of necessity, it can scarcely be possible for any thorough reform to be carried out. As an illustration, I may instance the Chief of Gondul, whose State was in the utmost confusion and disorder until very lately, when the Political Agent, with the sanction of Government, selected an able Kamdar, under whom a great many abuses have been checked, and who, if left unfettered in his proceedings, will yet bring the State to a flourishing condition.

A couple of employés of the Telegraph Department put in their appearance a few days ago, and it would seem that an office will in all probability be opened on the 1st August.

The highest range of the thermometer during the past week has been 87deg., which is tolerably fair for this season of the year.

Our spiritual wants have been much neglected by our paternal Government, who, after appointing Mr. Kirk to the vacant chaplaincy, have lent his services to Aden.

TANNA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

23RD JULY.

I AM sure both you and your readers will be grieved to learn that nearly 300 souls have been carried away here by cholera. It has now, however, at last subsided greatly. While writing on this subject I must not omit to praise the authorities for their exertions in doing all they could do to check the progress of the epidemic. No sooner did the Collector and Magistrate, Mr. J. W. Robertson, hear of the appearance of the epidemic than he sent a request to the authorities to send out an experienced medical assistant. It was fortunate for the Tannaites that the Bombaywallahs selected Mr. Nagapah, for I am sure few could have conducted so arduous and important a task as Mr. Nagapah has done. He was out at all hours of the day and night. He was an eye-sore to the "Bhuts" and "Vides" of this place, who even instigated an obscure local print to abuse him. It was fortunate for the editor that he tendered an abject apology.

Mr. Robertson's good work did not stop here, for he sent out orders to the Municipality to spare no expense in getting the town cleared of all filth and rubbish and in seeing that the disinfectants were freely used. Some tanks were also closed, as the water in them was very bad. And what do you think the natives did? Were they thankful? No, not in the least. The bringing out a good medical man, the closing of tanks, the white-washing of the infected houses, the burning of "pitch-fires," the using of disinfecting powder, &c., was considered zoolum on the part of the Sirkar, and curses and abuse were freely bestowed on those who had taken an active part in the sanitary arrangements of the place. Mr. Robertson also closed, or ordered to be closed, two cemeteries which were in the heart of the town. I have no doubt that the Romanists and the Mahomedans will also view this in no favourable light. I have learned, further, that Mr. Robertson intends to adopt some measures to get wholesome water for the town. In this laudable step the Government and the Revenue Commissioner will no doubt give all the aid that is necessary. It would be a great boon, for in hot weather good water is scarce in Tanna.

The Municipality worked as they should during the prevalence of the epidemic. Mr. Plunkett took a most active part in seeing the place kept clean. Nor must I forget the Tanna police. The constables went from house to house and from lane to lane with mixtures and assisting the medical authorities; and of the sufferers few will forget the exertions on this occasion of the inspector of police and of those who served under his orders.

Now that the cholera has ceased, let those in power not fail to adopt such measures as will prevent its recurrence or that of any other epidemic.

Three unfortunate men were hanged within the last month, and a fourth is awaiting his doom. I may add that not long since a Roman Catholic priest was tried for a crime which, if proved, would have brought him to a similar fate. He with others of his "caste" were tried for murder, but were found guilty of a minor crime only, and were all therefore sent into the Tanna jail.

The famine and dearth which we all expected, and which the Bunniahs looked out for with joy, is I am happy to say averted. We have had a copious fall of rain, therice crops are all transplanted, and there is abundance of water in the rivers and nullahs. In all I think we must have had about 50 inches of rain.

It is a great pity that a town so close to Bombay is not more frequently visited by a chaplain or one of your Bombay missionaries, for Tanna can boast of a nice neat little church, but no padree sahib for the Protestants. While the Roman Catholics are regular in their daily services we are not half so regular in attending to our Sunday duties. The Judge or his assistant very kindly on occasions reads the services, and the congregation is far from being lukewarm, for not long since the members subscribed for an harmonium.

PRINCE AZIM JAH'S DEBTS.

THE Government have approved of the arrangements proposed by Colonel Wilson, Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, for the payment of the secured debts of His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor, amounting to nearly twelve lakhs of rupees, and have resolved to instruct the Accountant General at Fort Saint George, to arrange for making the necessary payments direct to the joint trustees, viz., Secunder Jung Bahadoor, secretary to His Highness, and Mr. Prichard, the Government solicitor, on their receipts The 12 lakhs is to be lodged in the Madras Bank, and the money is to be paid by the Accountant General.—*Madras Mail.*

SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE.

SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE, who has just returned from England, has left for Simla with the intention, it is said, of visiting Cashmere. Sir Arthur will, doubtless while at Simla, be invited to confer with Lord Mayo on Burmese affairs. At any rate, His Excellency the Viceroy never allows such chances of *vicâ voce* obtaining correct information to escape him.

It may happen that, if willing to reoccupy the post Sir Arthur Phayre may again be Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. Major-General Fytche, it is understood, bound himself by a family and domestic promise to return to England after three years, and that period will have expired on the 11th March next. There are those, however, who say that Sir Arthur Phayre is at least just as likely to become a Secretary to the Government of India.—*Indian Daily News.*

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on July 24.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·640	inches.
Temperature of the Air	78·3	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6	,,
Dew Point	76·0	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	0·924	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	81·7	,,
Minimum do. do.	76·1	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind WSW, WNW, W, WSW.		
Movement in 24 hours	526	miles.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	1·77	inches.
Fall of Rain during the week	4·83	,,
Registered between 1st Jan. and 18th July	44·34	,,
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 25th July	49·17	,,

A EUROPEAN DACOIT.

(*Englishman.*)

RATHER a startling case of dacoity came on for hearing on the 19th July, in the Court of Mr. F. W. J Rees, Joint Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. The principal prisoner concerned is a European, said to be the manager of an estate belonging also to another European, who owns one of the clearings, or abads, in the Soonderbuns, and the offence was committed on the 4th June, on the Joymungul river, in the Busseerhaut sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs. A boat laden with a large quantity of rice and other property, valued at Rs. 3,000, was plundered by a large gang of robbers, of whom 44 are in custody, including the European. Most of these people are Sikhs, and their European leader goes among them by the name of Pootee Ghazee. A large portion of the plunder, valued at Rs. 2,500, has been recovered by Inspector McDowell, of the Watgunge section, in a boat on the River Hooghly, off the Government Dockyard. The Bengalee Naib, employed under the manager Pootee Ghazee, has made a full confession. Should the case against the European be committed to the High Court, it will prove most interesting.

Out of the above case has arisen another, which is as follows:—

The District Superintendent of Police of 24-Pergunnahs went out to the spot, when he first heard of the occurrence, to arrest the dacoits, and he succeeded in arresting a Sikh, and bringing him to his boat. The European prisoner, with half a dozen men, attacked the District Superintendent and tried to rescue the Sikh but could not do so. Against these six men, including Pootee Ghazee, a charge of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty has been preferred by the District Superintendent, and this case was heard by Mr. Rees on the 17th July. No orders have yet been passed.

OPIUM TRANSHIPMENT BILL.

THE statement of objects and reasons of the Opium Transhipment Bill, again about to come before the Viceregal Legislative Council, is as follows:—

"A considerable trade in opium, now averaging 4,000 chests per annum, has recently grown up between Persia and China, part going to China *via* Aden by the French steamers, and part *via* Batavia by native vessels. The object of the present bill is to alter the law so as to induce the Persian merchants to use our ports and ships for the purposes of this export, and to levy such transhipment fee as will, to some extent, protect the Government of India from the loss caused by the competition of the Persian with the Indian opium.

"The present bill, which resembles Act XX. of 1867, proposes to legalize the levy of a transhipment fee not exceeding fifty rupees per chest. All fees levied under the proposed Act will be paid to the credit of the Government of India."

THE P. AND O. CO.

(*Madras Mail*, July 20.)

THE steamer China, which landed passengers from Europe at Madras on Saturday, had a very hot passage down the Red Sea. One of the Australian passengers named McLeod—a powerful man in robust health—was struck down by heat apoplexy and died within the hour. We cannot but think that were the P. and O. Company more liberal in the article of ice during those hot passages many lives would be saved. They give no ice at all, and although they profess to cool all the wines, &c., every one who has made the voyage knows that it is little more than profession. Soda water and lemonade and champagne, in the sale of which the head steward has a pecuniary interest, can be had in a tolerable state of coolness; but the supplies for which the passengers pay in their passage money are anything but cool. We know that the company have great difficulty in preserving their stock of ice, and that were the ice room opened to supply passengers, that difficulty would be greatly increased; but we think that when the object to be attained is the saving of lives entrusted to their care, they are bound to meet and overcome the difficulty

RITUALISTIC DRAPERY.

THE *Indian Church News* thinks that for the "due and reverent celebration of the Holy Eucharist" the proper altar linen, besides the fair linen cloth upon the altar (which should be made so as only to cover the top of the altar, and hang down over either end), are

I. *The Purificator*, a linen cloth about 14 inches square, which should be folded in three and placed on the top of the chalice, the ends hanging over: about half a dozen are requisite.

II. *The Pall*, a square piece of card-board covered with linen on both sides, sufficiently large to cover the paten.

III. *The Veil*, made of silk, of the colour of the altar cloth. The size must be regulated by the chalice, but it should be sufficiently large to height of the cover of the paten and chalice; at least on one side.

IV. *The Burse*, a case of silk of the same colour as "the veil," should be about 9 inches square: it is intended to contain the "corporals."

V. *The Smaller Corporal*, on which the holy vessels are placed, should be made of the finest linen about 2 feet square.

VI. *The larger Corporal* to cover "what remaineth of the consecrated elements" after Communion, should be made also of fine linen, and should be more ample in size.

THE 45TH REGIMENT.

WE (*Madras Mail*) learn that the military authorities have altered their intention of removing H. M.'s 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters) from its present garrison quarters, owing, we understand, from it having been reported to the authorities that their removal so shortly after their return from Abyssinia would entail great expense. The 45th have scarcely served out their time in the capital of this presidency, and it would no doubt have been unwise on the part of the authorities to have contemplated their removal so soon. This regiment has a year more before them to garrison Fort Saint George. During the time Sir Gaspard Le Marchant was Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, there was a distinct order that no regiment of foot either European or native, should be removed from a station unless it shall have served for a period of three years and also that no battery, horse or foot, is to be removed from one station to another, unless it shall have served for five years in one station. This order was put in force owing to the vast amount of expense the State was put to by the constant removal of regiments. The orders were carreid out in their strictest sense, as it was in the time when Sir Charles Wood was Secretary of State for India. Since then they have been countermanded by orders issued by the Duke of Cambridge who wishes that the practice existing in England with regard to the continual removal of British regiments should be carried out in the Indian presidencies. This is certainly not a very agreeable order, as both officers and men are put to great loss by these rapid changes of quarters.

HINDOO GALLANTRY.

THE extreme pleasure we derived from a perusal of the passages we quoted the other day from an article, by an enthusiastic champion of woman's rights, in a Poona native paper, the *Dnyan Prakash*, is, we are sorry to say, somewhat qualified by something we read in another part of the same paper, where the writer complains bitterly that the "whims" of European members of the Local Fund Committee have been allowed to prevail so far as to obtain the construction of a garden at the Bund, costing "some thousands," at the expense (it is said) of the fund. The article goes on to say—"Let not the Europeans think of Cording [sic] it over us there, for the money spent is ours, and the beautiful fountain raised therein, which lends such grace to the spot, is raised at the expense of a *native* citizen, Mr. Bholageer Mangeer. To the Europeans, therefore, the garden with the fountain is a gifted horse, and they ought not, therefore, to look it in the mouth. But strange to say they seem to think otherwise. They make such airs as cannot but excite laughter. The humorous Poona correspondent of the *Times of India* and the local English papers came down upon the students of the Deccan College as rude and barbarous for staring at English ladies and not vacating their own seats in their favour. Now, we admit nothing can be more against good taste and modesty than rudely staring at ladies; but as for offering them your seats unasked, it is, we believe, a matter of mere opinion. If Europeans are gallant enough to worship their ladies they may do it to their heart's content, but let them not exact the same from others. We for our own part are like them, worshippers of woman, but unfortunately all natives are not so. We say, therefore, that if European ladies and gentlemen like to go to a garden made out of the money of the natives and beautified at their expense, it is proper that they should adapt themselves to the manners of the latter rather than those to theirs. The garden is at the most a common ground, and there is no reason why the manners of the one people should be enforced upon the other. We ask our European friends, therefore, to think of all this and adapt themselves to our manners if they wish to make our garden a place of enjoyment for themselves."

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CORRESPONDENCE.

MARWAR FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You will greatly oblige me by inserting in your issue of to-morrow the following names of the gentlemen who have generously aided the above fund, viz :—

Ardashir Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.	Rs. 2,001
Messrs Finlay, Scott, & Co	1,000
,, Rennie, Scovell, & Co.	500
,, Finlay, Clark, & Co.	750
,, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	750
,, Martin, Young, & Co.	100
,, Eduljee Framjee Sons & Co	600
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	251
Soorujram Bhanabhoy, Esq.	500
Jaiseeram Kissonram, Esq.	800
Sivlall Moteelall, Esq.	800
Suddasookh Gopinath, Esq.	400
Canjee Khetsey, Esq.	300
	Rs. 8,752

—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

HUNMUTRAM PEETY,
Care of Sivlall Moteelall, Kalbadavie Road.
Bombay, 25th July.

BOMBAY.

Accidentally Shot Dead.—We regret to hear that Mr. Evans, a gentleman on the engineering staff of the G. I. P. Railway, has been accidentally shot dead at Sholapore.—*Deccan Herald.*

Dave Carson.—The steamer Oriental, which lef Madras on the 19th instant for Calcutta, conveyed Dave Carson and his company from these, to them doubtless, inhospitable shores.—*Madras Times.*

Marwar Famine Relief Fund.—In another column will be found a list of some subscriptions made to this fund. Gentlemen desirous of subscribing are requested to send their subscriptions to the firms of Mr. Sivlall Motelall and Mr. Jaiseeram Kissonram, Kalbadavie road.

The Barque Alexandra.—The *Madras Athenæum* says—"It's all up with this unfortunate vessel. She has been abandoned, and lies buried and bilged in about five feet of sand. The whole of the cotton with which she was laden was saved, but over two hundred tons of jaggery, some red wood, and some horns have been lost. Her captain and crew are in Madras."

Colaba Collectorate.—From the weather report of the Colaba collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th July we learn that the fall of rain was good. Ploughing and transplanting operations were in progress. The crops were doing well. Cholera was prevailing at Alibaug, Thull, and Washewlee. There was cattle disease in a few villages of the talookas of Mangaum and Penn.

Sattara Collectorate.—We see from the weather report of the Sattara collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th July that the fall of rain was general and good throughout the collectorate, excepting in the talookas of Tasgaum, Khundalla, Khanapoor, and Khuttoe, where it was scanty. In some of the talookas the sowing operations of the khureef crops were in progress, while in others they had been completed. Cholera and fever existed slightly in almost all the talookas.

Court-martial at Poona.—Gunner James Clinton, of the E Brigade R.H.A., was found guilty by a general court-martial, of several instances of insurbordination and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for 168 days, to forfeit all advantages as to pay and pension derivable from past and future service, to be put under stoppages until he shall have made good the sum of 1 rupee and 4 annas, to be branded with the letters B. C., and to be discharged with ignominy from H. M.'s service.—*Deccan Herald.*

A Ship without Sufficient Boats.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, six men of the ship Dunelm were charged with disobedience to Captain Denton. They replied that the ship's forecastle was uninhabitable, and that the ship had not a sufficient number of boats. Captain Clark, marine surveyor, stated that there was not a sufficient number of boats attached to the ship, but that that was the fault of the authorities at Liverpool. The captain agreed to provide the requisite boats, and Mr. Freeman, the shipping master, said he would go on board and see the forecastle. The men agreed to go on board and resume duty.

STEAMER REPORT.

Gwadur, 26th, 12 noon.—H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone leaving for Mekran Coast.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 26th, 12 noon.—Cable communication perfect to Fao ; Turkish line right to Constantinople ; and Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 24th July, via Russia, 12th July.

APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Dr. Dallas presented an application on behalf of Eloobaie, the widow of Syaboo Nursoo, contractor, for a summons against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay to be heard at the Petty Sessions. The action was to be brought under sections 240 and 241 of Act II. of 1865, and applicant claimed Rs. 2,000 for compensation for damages in the months of May and June last to her houses Nos. 11, 14, 16, 20, 48, 55, 65, 1, 12, 14, 59, 58, 7 and 42, situated in 5 A, 6 A, and 4 A Camateepoora streets and in the Bazaar road. A summons was granted.

A WARNING TO INSUBORDINATE PRISONERS.

At a meeting of the committee of management of the House of Correction on Friday last, William Jones, a prisoner on the civil side, who had been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for an assault, was charged with refusing to do the quantity of work allotted to him and obstinately resisting the orders of the officers of the prison. It seemed from the evidence of Major Raitt that the prisoner had frequently been spoken to with regard to the small quantity of work performed by him, and that, though warned of the consequences of his continuing to disobey the orders of the officers of the prison, he had persisted in his opposition and would not do more than an hour's work a day. He was informed that the prison was not intended to be a place of ease and comfort, and that the committee must insist on the prison rules being carried out ; and he was sentenced to receive 25 lashes with a cat-o' nine tails, and the sentence to be carried out in presence of the committee and the European prisoners, and the latter were told the reason by the president, and that the committee were determined to enforce obedience to the prison rules and the authority of the officers.

THE COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY IN 1867.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

On Friday, an application was made before Mr. Justice Westropp in Chambers, in a suit brought at the instance of Mr. Gamble, Official Assignee of the Insolvent Court, against the G. I. P. Railway Company. The action was instituted in March 1868 to recover the sum of Rs. 25,000 for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff in the collision which occurred on the G. I. P. Railway in August 1867 ; and the amount of damages was subsequently increased to Rs. 46,000 as the plaintiff's injuries had been more serious, and his detention at home longer than was at first anticipated. Medical evidence had been taken in England on behalf of both parties, and the plaintiff, who was still severely indisposed, was desirous that his suit should be heard without loss of time. Mr. McCulloch appeared in support of the application, and Mr. Cleveland opposed.

Mr. McCulloch said that his client was very anxious to have the case set down for hearing, and the only objection to the application was that the Railway Company had been informed that Mr. Gamble would be out to India in September. It was not at all certain that he would come to India at that time, and he wished the case set down for hearing as soon as possible. The defendants could not suffer by this, as the plaintiff had been examined at home by his own and the Company's doctors.

Mr. Cleveland, on the other hand, held that it was desirable that the defendants should see the plaintiff in the case, and that they should have an opportunity of cross-examining him as to his income and loss by the accident since there had not been a proper opportunity of doing so at home.

After some discussion,

His Lordship said he did not think Mr. Cleveland had made out a good case for the necessity of the plaintiff's personal attendance at the hearing of the suit. He thought, however, that the hearing might be delayed till the end of September. Mr. Gamble's leave expired then, and they might wait till that time, but His Lordship would not pledge himself to any further postponement.

The case was then ordered to be set down for hearing on 13th September.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION TO Mr. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

A very numerously attended meeting of the natives of Bombay was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute yesterday afternoon—Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett presiding in the absence, through indisposition, of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—when an address was presented to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee on the occasion of his departure for England by to-day's mail steamer. A subscription, it was stated, is in progress, from which a handsome sum will be presented to Mr. Dadabhoy and his portrait (life-size) will be placed in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Mr. Dadabhoy acknowledged the address and other testimonials in a very neat speech. The subscribers and others are to meet at the Apollo Bunder to-day at 3 o'clock to bid their popular countryman farewell.

THE BUCENTAUR.

THE DROWNING OF A CALASEE.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Lumsdaine, Coroner for the City, Bombay, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Moobaruck Hoossein, a calasee, who was drowned whilst attempting to come ashore on a raft from the Bucentaur on the morning of the 19th inst.

Sulliman Hoossein said—I am a calasee and live at Gogaree Mohla. About fifteen days ago, the deceased, myself, and others were engaged by a contractor named Yusuff, here present, to work on board of the ship Bucentaur, now lying a wreck on the Prongs. We went off some fifty of us in a prow, and there was then communication with the shore. The last time I went off was eleven days before I came on shore on a raft. Some eight or ten days ago the weather became very bad ; there were then four boats alongside, and we had loaded two of them when they were sunk. A third also sunk, and the fourth got away, leaving about twenty of us on board. Two days after this, some of them swam ashore ; and three days after this, the deceased, myself, and four others made a raft and left the vessel. Before we made the shore, the deceased was washed off the raft, and the rest of us landed near the Light-house. From the time the boats were sunk we were five days on board without any other boats coming near us. There were provisions on board, but they were all spoilt by the sea that broke over us ; so we were without food. We managed now and then to get a few bottles of beer from the cargo, and this was all we had. When the last boat left the wreck, about ten Seedees went in her, but many of us were afraid to go as the sea was then running so high.

Mr. W. G. Corke said—I am First Assistant Master Attendant, Bombay. I remember the ship Bucentaur being wrecked on the Prongs on the 4th ot June. To the best of my belief, it was on the 15th inst, that the contractor for saving the cargo, here present came to the Dockyard and asked for assistance to enable him to remove some of his workpeople from the wreck. At this time the weather was so bad, and there was such a heavy sea breaking outside and inside of the wreck, that it was impossible to reach her. On Sunday, the 18th instant, I received an order from the Master Attendant to make the attempt ; and on the following morning, I went out with a tug and the lifeboat prow ; and, when near the pitch of the Prongs, the sea was so heavy that guns were fired and signals of recall hoisted at the Light-house. I then returned, and at 5 p.m., another attempt was made by taking a surf boat and a life-boat down to the Prongs. Lieut. Brebner tried with the life-boat, but was obliged to put back ; and five or six of the Seedees, who had before been on the wreck, tried with the surf boat, but they too failed. In my opinion, the sea at this time was running so high that no boat could have reached the wreck, nor could it have remained alongside had it managed to get there. A few days after the vessel was wrecked, perhaps from the 9th June to the 14th July, the weather was fine, and, at this time, there was frequent communication with the shore. On the 18th June, the agents of the Bucentaur, Messrs. Stenhouse and Co., were warned by the Master Attendant to remove the workpeople, as bad weather was likely to set in ; on the 22nd June, another letter was sent, requesting them to remove them forthwith ; and on the 22nd July, a third letter was sent, requesting that no more workpeople should be sent on board during the prevalence of the present monsoon. To this letter Messrs. Stenhouse and Co. replied that the former warnings had been communicated to the contractor for saving the cargo, that they had no idea that any persons were living on board the wreck, that those persons must be in the employ of the contractor, and that they themselves had no power to prevent the contractor carrying out his contract in any way he thought proper. Had the people been removed after the first and second warnings were given, they might all have been landed in safety.

The following were the three letters referred to by Mr. Corke :—

To Messrs. Stenhouse & Co., Bombay.
Bombay, 18th June, 1869.

The Master Attendant presents compliments and desires that the contractor for the recovery of cargo from the Bucentaur be warned to take all his men off the wreck this afternoon, bad weather being hourly expected.

J. E. C. Pryce,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

To Messrs. Stehouse & Co., Agents Ship Bucentaur.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1869.

The Master Attendant presents compliments and desires that the contractor for the recovery of cargo from the Bucentaur be warned to take all his men off the wrecked ship forthwith.

J. E. C. Pryce,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

To Messrs. Stenhouse and Co., Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1869.

The Master Attendant presents compliments to Messrs. Stenhouse and Co., and requests that they will be good enough to prevent any person or persons from again going on board the wrecked vessel Bucentaur for the purpose of removing cargo or otherwise during the prevalence of the present monsoon. The Master Attendant has to regret that proper attention was not paid to his memorandum dated 22nd June, warning off the wreck all those men employed by the contractor to save cargo. Had the memorandum alluded to been strictly enforced, the Master Attendant would not have had occasion now to direct the officers and men of his department to risk their lives in attempting to save the lives of the poor men left on a wrecked ship within port limits against his instruction.

W. G. Corke, for Master Attendant, &c.

Luxamon Withoo said—I am the tindal of a cargo boat, Mahamoodie, and was engaged to recover cargo from the ship Bucentaur, now lying wrecked on the Prongs. I had made three previous trips, and went for the fourth time on the 14th of this month. The boats' crew consisted of seven men. When we arrived alongside, two other boats had already loaded and they soon started for the bunder, but they had barely left when one sunk, and the other, after going some distance, also sunk. There was a heavy sea running. The third boat was not loaded, but it was carried away and sunk. At this time my boat was alongside, but another heavy sea came in and parted our rope, so we too were adrift. About fifteen of the workpeople had left the wreck and were in the boat. The others wanted to come, but it was impossible for us to return. About 5 p.m. we landed at Mandvi bunder.

Wasudew Jugonath said—I am clerk to Messrs. Stenhouse & Co., agents of the ship Bucentaur, now lying wrecked on the Prongs. I produce the cargo book showing the dates on which the several boat-loads of recovered cargo were landed. The first boat-load was delivered at Colaba bunder on the 9th June. Other loads were landed on the following dates—from 10th to 12th June, from 14th to 18th June, from 21st to 23rd June, 30th June, and 2nd, 5th, 12th, 13th 16th, 17th, 19th, and 20th July.

Yussuff Gunny said—I am a contracter, and on the 8th June my partner and I took a contract from Messrs Stenhouse & Co., to recover the cargo of the Bucentaur, lying wrecked on the Prongs. The contract was to deliver the cargo : there were no terms as to how it was to be recovered. We commenced at once by engaging cargo boats and working gangs of Seedees, Moguls, and Malabarees. Provisions and water were sent every day. On the 14th June, some of them preferred to remain on board, and on the 18th all were brought on shore to be paid. On the 20th work was resumed. On the 21st we received a notice from the Master Attendant's office warning us to take the men off as bad weather was expected. This notice was dated the 18th. We complied with the notice on the 22nd. As far as I can remember it was then fine weather. The workpeople were not sent off again till the 30th, and then it was at the request of the captain of the Bucentaur. The work went on until the 3rd July, and on the 4th the men were all brought on shore on account of the bad weather. On the 8th, the work was taken in subcontract by six of the workpeople. I was to provide boats and provisions, and they were to be paid by their actual work instead of by the day. On the 9th the workpeople went on board and remained there. Provisions and water were on board, and bread and water used to be sent on every occasion of a boat going. On Monday evening, the 12th instant, the weather became very bad, and the next day I sent off four boats to bring cargo and the men also. Of these four boats, one sank with bales, and seven men ; they were saved. The second brought seventeen men ; the third boat brought twenty-four bales : the fourth was lost. The boat that had the twenty-four bales got ashore on the rocks off Colaba, and was dragged in on the following day, only two of the bales remaining. On the 14th, the weather was worse, and I could not get any boat to venture out. I then hired a steam tug, but that could not reach the wreck. I then went to the Dockyard, but could not get assistance from there. I then went to see if any fishermen would go off, and I offered one hundred rupees, but none would go. I made every possible endeavour to get the men off, but I could not succeed, and at last I heard they had managed to get ashore. No boats have been sent off since. I only received one notice from the Master Attendant's office. I am certain of this.

The jury returned the following verdict :—"Accidental death by drowning. The contractor appears to have done his best to get his workpeople off, and supplied them with food and water whilst working."

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 22nd and 23rd July.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 22nd July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 25th to 8 p.m. of the 26th July is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	13 6	2 27
,, Calcutta	7 1	1 12
,, Madras	One in 7	20

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

MASTER versus SERVANT.

The *Madras Mail* reports a case in which a cook, in the service of Mr. William Freeman, an inspector of Mofussil Police, was charged before Mr. T. G. Clarke, in the Black Town Police Court at Madras, with assaulting his master on the evening of the 17th instant. The prosecutor lately came down from Nagpore and resided in Toddy-man street, Black Town. Being in want of a cook, he asked his neighbours to procure one for him. On the day in question the defendant went and told the prosecutor that Mr. Regel, the undertaker, had sent him to be engaged as a cook. The prosecutor not knowing the rogueries of the domestic servants of this city, at once engaged the defendant. The defendant was accordingly entrusted with one and a half rupee for the purpose of providing supper for his master for the night. When Mr. Freeman went to eat his supper he found that the dishes were badly prepared, so much so that he was of opinion that the food was unfit to be given to the dogs. On questioning the cook as to why the dishes were not properly cooked, he abused his master most grossly, and in the meanwhile laid hold of the neck of his shirt. Not being content with this he went out in the public street and commenced throwing stones into the house, and one of them was very nearly hitting the children. The charge having been clearly established, His Worship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

MARRIED LIFE AMONG THE HINDOOS.

The *Guzerat Mitra*, a Surat paper, draws a picture of married life among the Hindoos, which we hope is a good deal exaggerated. It may interest our readers ; the English itself is a study. It must be a caution to bachelors, with the *Mitra's* article before them, to hear the verdict of the writer, that even "an Englishman succeeds but a little better than an Indian in the matter of conjugal happiness,"—an opinion supported by an allusion to the columns of the *Saturday Review*. We append the *Mitra's* account of its representative Hindoo couple :—

"Poor *Nathia* and *Nathi* alike repent the day which closed their hands upon each other. Perhaps they hardly remember it, being anterior to their birth or at all events to the second or third birth-day. They curse their parents and those who interfered and negotiated in their marriage. There is a marked disparity in their age ; *Nathia* still looks a mere boy, utterly innocent of anything like worldly knowledge or experience, while the woman who has already come to the estate of womanhood, shines forth in all the luxuriance of youth. Lo! with what pretension to happiness they pass their lives. *Nathia* can scarcely ope his mouth in her presence, studiously avoids her contact and confront, and shies away when she speaks. If she attempts fondly to talk to him or entice him merely into conversation, of course in a matron-like way, poor *Nathia*, with all the shydom of his heart, gives vent to the out-pouring of tears, forcibly disentangles himself from her embrace and stalks off crying to his mother. Night, which has the effect of suporifying the hubbub of the world and granting quiet and undisturbed repose to the millions of human beings, is to him the most tortuous of all times, if he is unfortunately forced to occupy for the time a corner in his private apartment where each word from his wife thrills his heart and each breath of hers serves to produce a nausea. *Nathi*, though naturally mild, tender-hearted, and obedient, pities her little husband, but that notion of pity soon changes into that of contempt when she is convinced of the hopelessness of the case. She begins to hate him, to revile him, to tease him. As regards her husband, all her virtues fade and vanish. Nature revolts upon her chastity, and her helpless condition makes the moment mirthful which offers her an opportunity of submission to it, though she should have been the last person to yield to such impulses of nature, had she been well off in her life. By the bye, unmistakeable proofs of her bad character come to light, but she is little ashamed of that, but on the contrary commands the sympathy of the people. Her little dear one is then made to sit by her with all the mockery and decorum of the husband at the ceremonies, the performance of which is so strictly enjoined. An issue is brought forth, yet poor *Nathia* is incapable of becoming a father. He may be yet a schoolboy and yet far distant from the age at which men generally enter life. Thus in a state of utter disconnectedness passes away the youth of the woman and the boyhood of the husband. In maturer age the timidity of the husband having been often subjected to the reproach of his friends and relatives, grows into perverseness and rashness, and he sees in everything that his wife says and does something to offend him and his now assumed dignity. The wife, accustomed from the beginning to make slight of him and hold every freak of his temper in utter disgust and contempt, ill brooks his insolence, and the consequence is they are always at odds with each other. Anything like happiness is entirely absent from such house, and its place supplied by constant boredom. Small and great bickerings become the order of the day, and it does not unfrequntly happen that open quarrels now and then attract the thronging of the neighbours and require the interference. In most cases the tongue of the wife proves more than a match for the hand of the husband, who is invariably sent to bay. Thus ends the life of the couple—a life of misery, anxiety and wretchedness for the husband, and of profanity, perturbation, and repentence for the wife. The offsprings of such a couple are generally weak and blunt, and their education entirely neglected. Yet what could be at the bottom of all this ? It is, we think, the institution of early marriages and in some cases of marriages anterior to the birth that renders the life of such a couple of which there are not a few miserable in the extreme. It is all the fault of the parents therefore who blindly follow a time-honoured custom without the least inclination to correct their error by the results that flow from it. They are as it were intuitively imbued with the conviction that all their duty towards their children and all their good things of life consist in getting them married. They accordingly celebrate the nuptials with great pomp, with the greatest alacrity—such as they perhaps think no other incident in their life can afford—but they do this only to embitter all the days that the thus united couple has to pass on the sublunary surface. This is only one of the types of married state in India, and we trust we shall soon be able to extend our inquiries into others."

FORT POLICE COURT.—26th July.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Theft by a Police Sepoy.—Bawoo Yessoo, P. C., was found guilty of stealing a piece of copper, valued at 12 annas, belonging to the Government Dockyard, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Thefts.—Vittoo Ramjee was sentenced to receive twelve stripes for stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 46.—Sheik Khyberbux was sentenced to receive eight stripes for stealing an umbrella.

Obstinate Seamen.—William Giles, John Kettle, and Thomas Gondge, seamen of the Prince of Wales, were sent to prison for a week for disobedience.

Taking Drink into Barracks.—A woman named Bheema was fined Rs. 6 for taking liquor into the barracks of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—26th July.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Suspected of Theft.—Francis de Souza and Salvador Cordozo were charged with having in their possession, without satisfactory excuse, a quantity of twine and canvas, belonging to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, reasonably suspected of being stolen. The magistrate convicted the prisoners and sentenced them to be imprisoned for ten days each.

Assaults.—Castilino de Souza and Rezinaldo were charged with assaulting Peter Balzan on board the P. and O. steam ship Bombay, and were fined five rupees each. Peter Balzan was charged with assaulting Castilino de Souza, on board the same vessel, and was fined ten rupees.—James Pickerman was charged with assaulting Robert Bryson, and was fined Rs. 10, or in default was to suffer seven days' imprisonment.

Theft.—Shaik Ismail and Jeeva Roopa were charged with stealing an empty cask, a metal bucket, and a quantity of grain belonging to the Bombay Municipality. The evidence of Mr. Brunton, chief superintendent public health department, was of so satisfactory a nature, that the magistrate had no alternative but to convict the prisoners, the first of whom was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes, and the second ten.

Offence on the Railway.—Natha Mona was charged with defrauding the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company by continuing his journey in a railway carriage beyond the place for which he had paid his fare. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees, or in default was to suffer seven days' imprisonment.

IS EDINBURGH IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND?

An amusing controversy that has been going on in Calcutta is thus summed up in a letter addressed to the *Englishman* :—

Sir,—A short time ago your contemporary, the *Indian Daily News*, when referring to a recent address delivered by Sir Alexander Grant in Edinburgh, spoke of that city being in the north of England. That was at the time put down by me as a slip of the pen, and as such was allowed to go unnoticed. But the *Bombay Gazette* did not allow it to pass, and remarked with reference thereto—"We learn now for the first time that Edinburgh is in the north of England." The *Daily News* had some peculiarly characteristic remarks on the subject on 5th July, in consequence of the above allusion by the *Bombay Gazette* to their geographical incorrectness ; and instead of admitting that a mistake had been committed, confirmed their previous remarks which were this time *strengthened* by an attempt at mild ridicule.

Well, under date of 5th instant, I addressed a letter under the signature of "A North Briton" to the editor, asking if in the event of his maintaining that Edinburgh was in the north of England, he considered Liverpool or York in the south of Scotland, or Tipperary in the west of England? I mentioned at the same time that Bombay was as much in the Presidency of Bengal, or Madras in the Bombay Presidency, as Edinburgh was in the north of England. I asked further if this theory would not admit of Dan. O'Connell being an Englishman, Shakespeare a Scotsman, and Dr. Johnson an Irishman. I closed my letter by stating that I had no objection to break a lance with him on the subject. My letter was duly inserted in the *Daily News* of 6th, but instead of a reply to my queries, there was a small footnote, as follows,—"We think the letter sufficiently answers itself."—Ed. *I. D. N.*

That neat way of getting out of an argument did not, I must confess, clear matters up much. So, on 7th, I wrote informing him to that effect, and asked him candidly to inform me whether if he maintained that Edinburgh was in the north of England, he considered Cork in the south west of England? This time a fuller, if less polite, footnote was appended to my letter. It ran as follows :—"It may be as great a difficulty to teach some people political as opposed to physical geography, as Sydney Smith said it was to make them comprehend a joke. Politically, Edinburgh is in the north of England."—Ed. *I. D. N.*

That was not by any means a full reply to my queries, but it served to clear up matters a little, in so far as it showed that "political geography" was that for which he contended. Having got thus far, I wrote again on 7th July as follows :— . . . . .

This letter was not inserted, although I afterwards withdrew the remark about footnotes so a sto ensure insertion, but the following appeared among the notices to correspondents :—

"A North Briton.—Edinburgh is in the north of England just as Delhi is in the north of India. The fact that Delhi was once a kingdom makes not the slightest difference. Scotland is not now a recognised political state, and is absorbed in the greater nationality in its political aspect. Scotland has no recognised national existence as a political state. Of course, we know that by the Act of Union a sort of equality was declared as regards laws, &c., and that the two countries are legally called Great Britain. But how often are they popularly spoken of as such? Every extension of territory in almost every country is called after the greater state."

There is no compromise here, no mincing matters nor unfortunately for the sake of the theory is there any logic in it. There is no analogy between the cases of Delhi and Edinburgh whatever, nor is there any evidence which might be adduced in support of the above statement which would not equally prove that London is in the south of Scotland. Extension of territory forsooth ; was it an extension of England any more than Scotland? Did Scotland at the Union to which he refers give up anything which England had not to abandon? Let us turn to that document, probably one of the most important ever drawn up, and see what it says. . . . .

Lord Palmerston when made a citizen of Edinburgh, that which we are told by the *Daily News*, is in the north of England, spoke as follows :—"I cannot but remember that the city of which I have now the honour of being a member, enrolled among a list of distinguished men, is one of the most famous cities in the history of the world, for its traditional glory and achievements. Gentlemen, *local pride and tradition have an inestimable value*. You, the people of Scotland, are now part of a great nation, the nation which inhabits the United Kingdom ; but long may you continue *to treasure up in your hearts, your own peculiar traditions, history*, and glory : and though I know you will be for ever loyal and affectionate to our common Sovereign, and in kindly brotherhood with other portions of the United Kingdom, yet *continue in your hearts to be Scotsmen*, and cherish in your minds and recollections—what, gentlemen?—all those glorious traditions, which are connected with the history of your peculiar portion of the British Island?"

Scotsmen, you have heard the *Indian Daily News*, and you have now heard, though probably not for the first time, the opinion of Lord Palmerston on the point. Of whom are you the disciple?

A North Briton.

FIVE YEARS' HISTORY OF BOMBAY—WHO IS TO BLAME?

(*Friend of India, July 22.*)

Sir Charles Jackson's judicial review of the course of the Bank of Bombay in the last five years of its history, seems to us most severe in its statement of facts, most just in the sentence passed upon the directors and secretaries, most apologetic in its excuses for the Government of Bombay, and, as a consequence, somewhat less than just to the Government of India. The story, as gravely told in chronological order, ranks with, and in some respects above, those of the South Sea Bubble and Law's Mississippi Company. The whole island—so far as capitalists are concerned, we may say the whole of Western India—was intoxicated by the desire to be suddenly rich. In one of those remarkable letters to Sir John Lawrence which appear in the appendix to the evidence, Sir Bartle Frere, a few weeks before resigning office, complained of "the persistent misrepresentations of the *Friend of India*." But now as we look back on the past and remember the peculiarly favourable opportunities we enjoyed for knowing the truth, we have to confess, as we did when a similar charge was made by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal regarding the state of Orissa' that the always accurate statements which appeared in our columns regarding Bombay, were misrepresentations only in so far as they failed to state the truth in all its hideous extent. The judicial language of the Commissioners' report is quite as strong as anything written in the journals of the day. And we find Sir Bartle Frere himself declaring in 1865, that there was not in the whole place "one such phœnix" as an independent merchant "totally free of any transactions in the share market," except Mr. Ralli, a Greek "reported to be quite clear of embarrassing engagements." For this reason Sir Bartle Frere declined to remove the official directors of the bank on the ground of their inexperience, and afterwards excused himself from appointing a commission of enquiry.

The charge against Bombay is this. In the five years affected by the American war the presidency received for its cotton at least eighty millions sterling more than usual. Grant that half of this was absorbed by the cultivators, and allow a fourth more for benevolent and profitable expenditure on universities, hospitals, institutes and the purchase of Government land ; for the savings of men who left the place in time ; and for the hoards of Hindoos, of the amount of which the four and a half millions of currency notes chiefly of high figure still held in the Bombay circle afford a slight idea, and there has been a loss, on the most moderate computation, of twenty millions sterling. To say nothing of the paid-up capital of the hundred banking, financing and reclamation companies established between 1863 and 1865, much of which merely changed hands and was no addition to the invested wealth of the island, there was the capital of the Bank of Bombay alone. Of that capital, amounting to £2,090,000 contributed chiefly by retired officials, widows and orphans, no less than £1,889,933 has been lost. Sir Charles Jackson's Commission shrinks from picturing the result, in these words : "It is difficult to describe the ruin which had overwhelmed the mercantile community of Bombay in consequence of the collapse of almost all the speculations started in 1864 and 1865 ; and everything that had taken place during the last few years,—even the action of the courts of justice and of the Legislature,—rendered the recovery of any part of the capital a task of great difficulty." Speculation in Bombay swallowed up not only the enormous profits paid for the increased price of cotton cloth all over the world, not only the savings of the local residents for a series of years, but some two millions sterling of money invested in the *quasi*-State Bank by Government as a trustee for the public, and by a large class chiefly of Government servants who trusted what they believed to be practically a State guarantee. . . .

Who, then, is to blame? First of all in the causes of the bank's failure, is placed the Bombay Act X. of 1863, "which removed many restrictions contained in the former Act, and permitted the bank to transact business of an unsafe character." From Mr. Green, a barrister who draughted the Act, up through the Government directors of the bank, Mr. A. D. Robertson, the secretary who passed the Act through Council, the Government of Bombay, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State who successively sanctioned the Act, the culpability may be traced. The only official who drew attention, and that vaguely, to the obnoxious clause which made the ruin possible was a Mr. Hobart, Assistant Financial Secretary in the India Office, but Sir Charles Wood passed by his annotation without remark. How far this united inaction on the part of the three Governments will afford a legal, or even an equitable, plea for compensation or redress, it is for the courts to say. Such a mistake is not likely to be repeated by the Governor General, who has now the advice of the Legislative Department before sanctioning the measures passed by the local legislatures. Having thus begun, the Government of Bombay was not long in showing that it shared the madness of the bank thus authorised to feed speculation with its capital, and of the whole public. All that can be said of its members, including Sir W. Mansfield up to March 1865, is that they were personally free from self-aggrandisement. They, whose position should have made them not only unbiassed spectators but vigorous restrainers of the mania, showed how completely intoxicated they had become by agreeing to take shares as a Government in the Back Bay project, and by remonstrating with the Government of India for refusing thus to tie the State to the chariot wheels of mammon. The £500 shares were sold by auction at a profit of £2,634 each, on 6th July 1864. From this date the Commission trace the mania, which made "almost every one wild."

Under Act X. of 1863 the capital and reserve fund of the bank were offered to all who applied for them. By this Back Bay auction a host of wild applicants were called into existence, prompted and fed by Premchund Roychund, himself a director for two months and throughout "master of the bank." To this Act must be added such legislation as the time-bargains and the insolvent acts, the former of which provoked and protected share-gambling, while the latter allowed the gamblers to escape. Of both the Bombay Government approved, in the blind belief that the former was just and that the latter would remedy or arrest the ruin. The Commission condemn also the Act which legislatively declared that only one half of the bank's capital had been lost. But this was not all. The evidence, oral and documentary, of Sir Bartle Frere shows that he and his colleagues were possessed by another kind of madness than that which led him to desire to take shares in the Back Bay Bubble. The Governor fostered speculation by, innocently enough, directing some of its spoils to benevolent objects, and by placing the greatest gamblers, men like Diver and Premchund, in the highest social positions. He was filled with a spirit of insane jealousy towards the Government of India, which blinded him to the doings of the bank and caused him to resent all attempts by that Government to obtain information. Grant that the unbecoming tone of Sir C. Trevelyan's communications justified some retaliation, the Governor of Bombay continued his disobedience even when he had to deal with Mr. Massey and corresponded demi officially with Sir John Lawrence. In the whole of recent official literature we know nothing so contemptible as his minute of 23rd September 1867, of the appendix. . . . .

If the defrauded shareholders had to do with the Government of Bombay alone Sir Bartle Frere's conduct might entitle them to compensation at least from the public treasury, which has already suffered so heavily in common with them. But if the Government of India is, in the eye of the law, responsible, then nothing could be more admirable than its conduct, if we except the carelessness of Lord Elgin in sanctioning Act X. of 1863—the blame of which it shares with Sir Charles Wood—and the panic caused by the ignorance of Sir C. Trevelyan at the end of 1863, from which Calcutta as well as Bombay suffered. Sir John Lawrence, Sir Henry Durand and even Mr. Massey, though he unfortunately declined Sir Bartle Frere's invitation to undertake a troublesome journey to Bombay, were equal to the occasion, but the delays, the absolute disobedience and the misrepresentations of the Government of Bombay—the last caused by the dishonesty of the bank secretaries and the incompetence of its directors—failed them at every turn. . . . .

As to the directors they are of small account now. . . While the directors, civilian and commercial, from first to last are condemned for incapacity, and the conduct of those who granted Premchund an additional loan of a quarter of a million is pronounced "most reprehensible," it ought to be prominently stated that Mr. A. Brown, the merchant, and Mr. C. E. Chapman, the civilian, more than once showed their "uneasiness" at the proceedings of their colleaguss and prevented the declaration of a dividend.

So much for the past. The second part of the Commissioners' report is still before the Secretary of State. It will prove to be not the least of the evil results of the imbecility of the Government of Sir Bartle Frere, if the home authorities insist on not renewing that connexion between the State and the presidency banks, or one United Bank which exists in England, and in its Indian form has done so much for public credit and for the economical management of the public funds. Till the Secretary of State himself sanctioned a legislative departure from right principles, nothing has ever occurred, and then only in Bombay, to cast a doubt on the advantages and the necessity, to the public, of that connexion.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The following letter appears in the London papers : sir,—As rumours have gone abroad to the effect "that the opening of the Suez Canal has been put off to the 15th November, and now to the 1st January, 1870," will you permit me, through the medium of your journal, to inform the public that the nature of the agreements entered into with the contractors, combined with the actual progress of the works, give every assurance that in the month of October next the Suez Canal will throughout its entire length have attained the required depth of twenty-six English feet, with a width varying from 100 metres (327 English feet) along the greater portion of the canal, to 60 metres (196 English feet) at three other points along the line, as specified in the plans. But, at the request, and in order to suit the personal convenience of His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, the official inauguration has now been fixed to take place on the 17th November next. I may further mention that all shipping, whether mercantile or naval, conveying passengers as visitors for the inauguration will be permitted to pass through the canal free from any payment of canal dues. It will be necessary, however, for such vessels to be at Port Said not later than the 16th November, in order to be ready to go through the canal from Port Said to Lake Timsah on the 17th, remaining the 18th before the town of Ismailia, where His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt will give an entertainment. The following day the Bitter Lakes will be traversed, and the Red Sea reached—viz., on the 19th November. Such is the programme just issued by the Suez Canal Company, to which I beg to direct the attention of your readers, and more especially of those who intend to honour us with their presence on this interesting occasion.—I am, &c., Daniel A. Lange,

Director and English Representative of the Suez Canal Company.

21, Regent-street, London, 24th June.

THE FISHERIES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "OVERLAND MAIL."

Sir,—I have seen by the papers the arrival at Rangoon of Dr. Day on his piscatorial tour. This is the gentleman who has lately been appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the *small* matter of the fisheries of all India and Burmah, and which, it is scarcely necessary for me to add, would take a score of active men to accomplish within a period that would be of use to the present generation. However, having some knowledge of this latter country as well as of the empire of India Proper, I am able to say with some authority that there is no part of that empire—or, perhaps, of the world—where piscatory nature can be better left to its natural resources than British Burmah, where the well-known humid climate assures an ever-abundant supply of water—full flowing, unimpeded, and mostly navigable rivers ; and, from the flat nature of the country, innumerable deep inlets and streams, alive with fish. No danger there of sufferings from those killing draughts so frequent in India, nor of rivers being barred by artificial works of irrigation, which latter have proved, and are now proving, so destructive in those rivers in India. Therefore it is difficult to understand what Dr. Day's mission to British Burmah can be, unless, indeed, it be to ascertain the manufacture of *Nappee*, a kind of *caviare* or conserve made from prawns, of which the natives are exceedingly fond, and which they manufacture in large quantities for exportation, as well as for home consumption.

Time will, however, I suppose, show the wisdom and intent of Dr. Day's visit to this land (or rather water) of fishes ; but I repeat that I know of no country where the fisheries, in particular, call for less supervision—indeed, ever bountiful nature has truly been most lavish of her benefits to this favoured land, and in no way more so than in the abundance of its finny tribe.

India, on the contrary, may be truly said to require the sweat of the brow to develop her resources, likewise wonderful when properly worked out ; and whereas the Burmese need not work more than two days a week, on an average, to live sumptuously the poor native of Hindostan, as a rule, must be at it daily, late and early, for a bare subsistence ; and he requires every artificial appliance that can be brought to bear to enable him to do that and meet the heavy taxation caused by our extravagant mode of Government. Yet with fair play, will they encounter all this.

In no way is this fair play more essential than in granting them that most needed of all boons, a bountiful supply of water ; unattended though, as at present, by the fearful drawback of an utter destruction of some of their best fisheries, and principal aliment as well.

It would be needless here to reiterate all that I have already advanced on this subject, though it may not be amiss to draw attention to the cruel mode of destruction by which these fisheries are being fast exterminated.

As soon as intimation goes forth that the shoals are proceeding up river to spawn, the whole country for miles around is alive—men, women, and children making the best of their way to the "burra shikar" meet, below the Anicut ; and where, having arrived, no time is lost in dashing, knife in hand, into the midst of the living mass of fish there accumulated ; when commences as sickening a scene of indiscriminate slaughter as can be well imagined. The larger sized fish, in particular, are seized and simply ripped open for their roe alone—the mangled, and still living fish, being allowed to go their way, still quite lively, with their entrails trailing behind, till death (which does not take place as quickly as might be expected) relieves the wretched creatures from their sufferings. Nor does the mischief end here, as after one of these great battues the pool below the weir and surrounding locality exhibit a mass of putrifaction but too often the cause of an outbreak of cholera in the neighbourhood.

This, it must be remembered, is still of bi-annual occurrence in those rivers where the fish have not been exterminated ; then, what wonder that some of the principal river fisheries in Southern India have been entirely destroyed, and that splendid fish, the sable, or mahseer (the salmon of India), is now merely traditional among the rising generation south of Madras, or where works of irrigation have been of longest stading? I remain, sir, yours obediently, G. T. Haly, Colonel.

Home papers report that the Empress of the French has fully decided upon undertaking the pilgrimage to Jerusalem. She is also determined to carry out the pilgrimage according to regulation. Part of the journey will be performed barefoot, and she will omit neither rigours nor raiment suitable to the holy deed.

The Pope and the Doctors.—The *Herald* consecrates a leader to the discussion of a paragraph which appeared first in the *Nazione* and then in the English papers, regarding an imaginary prohibition of the Pope to the medical men of Rome from attending any person refusing the sacraments after three days' visiting. Your contemporary has been misinformed, as no order of the sort has been heard of here by any doctor I have spoken to. A brief of Sixtus V. orders doctors, under pain of excommunication, to warn the parish priest of the patient's danger, if, afterthree days, he appears in peril of life ; but beyond that the doctor cannot act, and continues his attendance to the last, irrespective of the patient's religious state or dispositions.—*Roman Correspondent of "Tablet."*

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP INCONSTANT.

(*Daily News, July 2*)

In these days of 12-inch armour and 600-pounder guns, there is too great a tendency to lose sight of the important quality of speed in designing ships of war, and the present Chief Constructor of the Navy has not been free from criticism on this account. The Hercules and Bellerophon have certainly proved themselves capable of going 14 knots on the measured mile, but many of his vessels have been far inferior to these. The reason is obvious. So much of a ship's displacement is absorbed in carrying armour and armament, that but a small proportion is left for engines and coals, and in a ship great speed means large, and therefore heavy engines, and an ample supply of fuel. Mr. Reed has, however, at length shown that where speed is the chief object, he can design a vessel's lines so as to secure it in a very remarkable degree. Many triumphs of engineering and ship-building have been witnessed at Stoke's Bay, but that which occurred last Wednesday in the case of the Inconstant has never yet been surpassed, nor even indeed equalled.

This vessel is a new class of unarmoured frigate, which it is intended to introduce into the Royal Navy. She has been built at Pembroke, and although devoid of armour-plating, is constructed of iron, sheathed with wood, and coppered, so that, with the great strength of an iron ship, she combines the freedom from fouling and the security when aground of a wooden one. The wood casing is in three thicknesses, and the method of fastening it to the ship is as follows :—Edge-strips of thickish iron are riveted to the plating, and the space between them filled in with the first thickness of wood. The next thickness is worked over this vertically, and is fastened by bolts which screw into the edge strips, care being taken that the holes for them are not drilled right through the plates, so that there may be no chance of a leak, if by accident the wood planking should get stripped off. The third thickness is worked horizontally over the second, to which it is fastened by screw bolts ; and the ship is then sheathed in the usual manner with Muntz's metal below the water-line. In order to prevent any risk of galvanic action between the Muntz's metal and the iron, marine glue, &c., is interposed between the different thicknesses of wood, and for a similar reason the stern-post and rudder-frame have also been made of brass, the first instance, we believe, of the kind. Serious fears have been expressed as to whether this plan is not deficient in strength, and these have, to a certain extent, been verified by the accident which happened to the Inconstant's rudder-frame on one of her preliminary trials, but too much importance should not be attached to this, as such a failure is likely to occur in a first experiment.

The Inconstant has an armament of 16 guns, viz., ten 9-inch muzzle-loading rifle guns on the main deck, and six 7-inch ditto on the upper deck, two of the latter being revolving. She has cost £160,000 for hull, while her engines, of 1,000 nominal horse-power, by Penn, will stand the country in £66,000 additional. Built, as we have already stated, chiefly for speed, she has a greater proportion of length to breadth than any of the recent ships added to the Royal Navy, the exact figures being : length, 337ft. 4 inches, and breadth, 50ft. 3½ inches. Her speed on Wednesday exceeded 16 knots per hour, and it is anticipated that even this high rate may yet be surpassed. Mr. Reed has, therefore, the satisfaction of knowing that he has produced a frigate with which no war-ship of any nation in the world, armoured or unarmoured, can compete so far as speed is concerned.

Two somewhat similar vessels, the Volage and Active have recently been constructed for the Admiralty by the Thames Ironworks Company at Blackwall, but they are considerably smaller, and carry only half the number of guns of the Inconstant. They have not yet been tried, and although it is not to be expected that they will equal this last vessel, we may anticipate for them a speed of at least 15 knots per hour.

ELECTORAL MORALITY IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Willes have been examined before a Committee of the House of Commons as to their experience as Judges of Election Petitions. Mr. Baron Martin tried eleven cases, and Mr. Justice Willes tried ten, and each annulled three of the elections which came before him. Mr. Baron Martin states as his opinion that the general impression with regard to bribery is exaggerated. Both assert that there was very little intimidation. Both regard the law which affixes on a candidate responsibility for the acts of his agents as a harsh law though they admit it to be necessary. Yet both agree that sums far beyond what could possibly be legitimate were spent in very many cases, and they are ready to approve of a rule which would unseat a candidate on mere proof of large expenditure. Baron Martin expressly says that if he had been despotic, he would have annulled the Westminster election on this ground alone, though he believed that Mr. Smith was personally free from blame, and that he had been robbed by his friends. Treating, the Judges tell us, is practised to a very great extent particularly on the afternoon of the polling day ; and they suggest the propriety of closing the public-houses on that day. But they declare their inability to trace the persons who supplied the funds for treating. With regard to an act which borders between bribery and treating, Baron Martin offers a singular instance of discrimination applied to the intentions of the parties. At Brecon the election was voided on proof of a bribe of £5. At Salford a publican whose house was rented at £19 a year, received £5 for its use for one day, but he was himself a non-voter, and the elections was confirmed, because, the Judge says, "he did not like to set his judgment as to an exorbitant payment against the oath of the parties."

Here, then, we have the explanation of the line taken by the Judges. They have felt called upon to require legal evidence of illegal acts ; and when the legal evidence was not forthcoming, they have felt bound to shut their eyes to plain facts. Impressed with the traditions of English law, they have considered the candidates as two opposing litigants, and if either of them failed technically to prove his case so much the worse for the candidate who failed. The interest of the constituencies seems to have been a secondary consideration with them. That they were set to administer the law so as to promote purity of election, and secure that the constituency was not biassed in choice of a representative was not the view they took of their functions. We think it erroneous as well as unfortunate. A jury would have acted upon its impressions without minding the "oath of the parties ;" and the Judges were intended to act as jurors, not as considering a point of law or a strict rule of evidence. We think also that the main object of the recent legislation has been to establish the principle that a constituency should be protected against every species of corruption, and that general expenditure in a candidate's behalf, though not technically by an agent, ought to invalidate the proceedings. Nor in establishing such a rule would the Judges have departed from the statutes. They would only have enforced and defined their own just interpretation, which at first was broad enough, but was afterwards too much refined away, that every one is to be taken as an agent who is known to the candidate, or his immediate agents, to be canvassing for him. Very likely cases of hardship to candidates might have hereafter grown up under this rule. But it is a wrong view of the relation of the parties, and of the character of representative institutions, if an election is allowed to stand in which much money has been spent because it would be hard on the man who has profited by the spending to have to go through the work again.

The fundamental reform, then, which is needed to wipe corruption out, is to make elections at once cheap and easy to constituents and candidates. If this were done there would cease to be in the public or the judicial mind the idea that a doubtful one must be allowed to stand because it would cost so much trouble, and money, and excitement to go through another. There are two main reforms which would effect this result, as well as immensely diminish the opportunities for corruption itself. The one is the Ballot ; the other is the prohibition of paid canvassing. Public voting and paid canvassing are the principal causes at present of bribery, intimidation, and treating, of expenditure, and of excitement. If we can by such alterations in our legislation diminish these sources of evil, we shall also at the same time take away the principal reason for upholding an election in which any illegality is still suspected to have occurred.

It is further evident that whatever remedy we trust to, we must abandon the hope that the conscience or honour of candidates may be appealed to as any check. In nearly all of the elections that were disputed, whether confirmed or avoided by the Judges, there was a declaration that the candidate was not personally guilty. In many of the cases the election was confirmed avowedly in deference to the oath of the candidate that he meant and believed that perfect purity had been the rule. Now this is too much for ordinary, as distinguished from judicial, credibility. To a Judge an oath is an oath, and he can hardly bring himself to disregard it unless he is prepared to convict the swearer of perjury. But none of us can have the smallest doubt that in far the majority of instances the candidate knew substantially what was passing. And there is one other idea of which it would seem we must disabuse ourselves—the idea that prosecutions of individuals will have any effect. In the height of excitement they may be instituted, but means are always found for "getting at" the prosecutor, even when the offence can be technically proved. In Scotland, though a Public Prosecutor exists, no proceedings for either bribery, treating, or intimidation have been instituted at all. In this absence of judicial remedy, it is the more necessary for us to recur to an alteration of the system. Since no laws yet framed can protect the constituency or the individual, it is time that we placed in their hands the means of protecting themselves through secrecy, and the means of revising a biassed judgment by making it simple and cheap to appeal to the electors again.—*Daily News*, July 2

Of all literary blunders, probably the worst may be found in Nagler's *Künstler-Lexicon*, concerning the artist George Cruikshank, which is given in *Curiosities of Literature*, and is as follows :—"Some years ago the relative merits of George Cruikshank and his brother were contrasted in an English Review, and George was spoken of as 'the real Simon Pure'—the first who had illustrated *Scenes of Life in London*. Unaware of the real significance of a quotation which has become proverbial among us, the German editor begins his memoir of Cruikshank by gravely informing us that he is an English artist, 'whose real name is Simon Pure!' Turning to the artists under letter P, we accordingly read : 'Pure (Simon), the real name of the celebrated caricaturist George Cruikshank.'" French writers, too, are not unfrequently great culprits in this way. In the last edition of the *Nouvelle Biographie Generale*, edited by Dr. Hoeffer, and printed by Didot, a work upon which great care and research have been expended, the following absurd blunders appear. Under letter D. appears the name of our great novelist, Charles Dickens, and the list of works attributed to him includes "The posthumous papers of the Pickswicks-club ;" "Olivier Twist ;" "Chuzzlevil ;" "Christmas Carrol ;" "Cricket on the earth ;" "Dombay and his son."—*Notes and Queries.*

THE EGYPTIAN VICEROY AND THE TOADIES.

As the reception of the Viceroy of Egypt by the Court has not been of the most sumptuous kind, we trust that he will be suffered to leave Buckingham Palace without his lodging costing him too much. When the Sultan visited this country, the amount which he spent in presents of snuffboxes and diamonds among the courtiers was something enormous. A story was current at the time, which we fear was too true, that a noble Earl who had been forgotten in the golden shower, actually made representations to the suite of the Sultan, and begged that the omission might be remedied. Our diplomatists abroad are not allowed to receive gifts, and when, in our Indian possessions, a servant of the Crown has shawls or other costly gewgaws given him by a native potentate, they are handed over to the public Treasury, and presents of equal value are returned to the giver. We think it would be very desirable that courtiers, if they have not the grace to refuse these personal tributes from foreign Sovereigns visiting London, should be made to understand that the nation's hospitality is not exercised for their pecuniary benefit. The fees to servants which are expected from guests in an English country house are not by any means one of the best features in our social code ; but that any lord or gentleman, amply paid by the State for what Lord Chesterfield calls their foolish business, should have been allowed to levy black mail from the guests of Royalty, is simply a public scandal.—*Daily News.*

PROFESSION OF FOUR NUNS AT HOBART TOWN.

(*Hobart Town Mercury.*)

The solemn profession of four nuns of the Presentation Convent took place on Tuesday, 18th May, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Harrington-street, Hobart Town, the ceremony being witnessed by about 500 spectators. This is, we believe, the first occasion on which profession has been made in this order in Hobart Town, and the proceeding consequently excited a great deal of interest. The ladies, who have thus vowed themselves to a monastic life, are the following :—Miss Ellen Beechinor, in religion, Sister Francis Xavier ; Miss Russell, in religion, Sister Joseph ; Miss Kellar, in religion, Sister Benignan ; Miss Cronin, in religion, Sister Evangelist. The solemn reception of these young ladies took place at Richmond two years ago, and since that period they have steadily applied themselves to their sacred calling, and have now taken those solemn vows, by which they renounce the world, and promise a life of poverty, chastity, and obedience. The ceremony commenced at 9 a.m. when the clergy entered in procession from the sacristy. First came a cross-bearer supported by two acolytes, and followed by about a dozen acolytes, two and two ; then the clergy, in the order of seniority, to the number of fifteen. Immediately after the entry of the procession of clergy, the nuns entered their choir from the sacristy singing the hymn *veni creator*. They were preceded by three little girls, a cross-bearer, and two acolytes dressed in white with wreaths and veils. Then came the novices, candidates for profession, then the nuns in order, the rear being brought up by the mother superioress. The services then proceeded according to the form established in the presentation houses of the congregation of Cork ; the black veils and rings being blessed upon the altar by the celebrant. This ceremony over the gospel was intoned from St. Mathew, chapter xvi., v. 24, 28. The Rev. Daniel Beechinor then came forward to the pulpit, and delivered the sermon, taking for his text St. Matthew, chapter xix, v. 29 : "And every one that has left houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands for my name's shake shall receive an hundredfold and shall possess life everlasting." At the conclusion of the sermon the bishop approached the front of the nuns' choir technically called the grate, where the novices were kneeling, and here he propounded the following questions :—"My child, what do you demand?" The novice—"My lord, I humbly beseech you to receive me to the holy profession." The Bishop—"Do you think yourself sufficiently instructed in what regards the Institute of this Monastery, the essential vows of religion, the rules and constitutions, and do you know well to what you propose to oblige yourself in making profession?" The novice—"Yes, my lord, with the grace of God." A prayer was then offered, and the bishops and priests returned to the altar where solemn high mass was celebrated, the choir of St. Joseph's singing Mozart's first mass. The special services connected with the ceremony of the day were then proceeded with, the novices chanting the promises, "I will pay my vows." The celebrant and his assistant deacons then again approached the grate, bearing the blessed sacrament, in the presence of which each novice in turn read and signed her special vow with the sign of the cross, after which she received Communion at the hands of the bishop, who returned to the high altar, and, divesting himself of the chasuble, assumed the cope and mitre. Meanwhile the novices kneeling presented their vows to the superioress, and the bishop again approached the grate, when the ceremony was proceeded with, the novices being incensed and sprinkled with holy water. The white veils, which until now had been worn by the novices, were then removed, and they were clothed in black veils by the bishop, and the rings were placed upon their fingers, the special prayers appointed being said. The *Te Deum* was then intoned by the bishop, the choir continuing it, the newly professed prostrating themselves during the remainder of the ceremony, which concluded by their being sprinkled with holy water, and receiving a solemn blessing. The procession were then re-formed, and returned to the sacristy in the order in which they had entered the Cathedral.

The proceedings concluded with a *dejeuner* in the saloon of the Convent, which was attended by a large number of the friends and relations of the sisterhood, and members of the congregation.

A witty Frenchman, whose avocations kept him a good deal away from home, once stated that on his marrying a wife who, he thought, was inclined to be somewhat flighty, he gave her a lap-dog, and whenever he found that the creature ran up to lick the hand of a young spark dancing attendance on his wife, he ordered him in future to be denied admission to his house.—*Daily News.*

The *Athenæum* reports a discovery of "lost letters" of singular interest—the suppressed correspondence of Charles the First with his friends on the eve of the battle of Naseby. The House of Commons printed at the time 39 letters, under the name of the "King's Cabinet opened." But it has been always known that for reasons of State, a good many of the king's letters were kept back. These suppressed letters are the papers recently found.

An announcement in the *Railway News* would seem to show that Mr. Lowe was by no means hitting at random in his recent remarks on the Bank of England. It is now stated that he has resolved to propose the quarterly instead of half-yearly payment of Government dividends, and has under consideration offers from two joint-stock banks to undertake the duty at half the sum now paid to the Bank.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An Angel.—The Duke of Roquelaure, while on a journey, met at a ball, at Toulouse, a young lady of surprising beauty. He could not forget her, and sent back by a confidential friend to say that she was the possessor of his heart, and he would give fifty thousand louis d'ors for one hair from her eyebrow "Make my compliments to the duke," replied the lively lady, "and tell him I do not deal in retail ; but since I have been so happy as to please him, he may have the whole for that sum."

We have no desire to comment upon Mr. Goldwin Smith's career in America if it is painful to the feelings of his admirers, but we presume that there is no profanity in quoting what the American papers say on the subject. We observe, then, that the Philadelphia *Age* remarks that it "always regarded him as an ignorant, political charlatan"—language which we totally disapprove—and expresses satisfaction that he is "at last finding his level among the Radicals." The more decorous *New York Times* says :—"We fear Mr. Smith's opinions of the beneficial working of democracy in some directions will not be strengthened by his personal experiences in this country."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

How to cook a potato is a more important lesson for daily life than how to prepare a lobster salad. On the same principle, whilst we respect the scientific processes by which our great nurserymen can make a single flower into a double one, and change red blossoms into yellow or white, we attach more practical value to a hint just published with regard to that pleasing plant, the mignonette. The "little darling" is the comfort of many poor milliners, and of others whose only "real estate" is a little box-full of earth. A correspondent of the *Gardeners' Magazine* affirms that the "little darling" will keep in full bloom for a surprising time indoors, if it be not too profusely or frequently watered. Let the whole of the earth be gently saturated once a week, and that will suffice. These precepts are so unlike the usual practice, that it is well worth while to recommend the experiment to all whom it may concern.—*Daily Telegraph.*

One Hundred Miles on a Bicycle.—In these days of velocipede wonders the following excursion may be considered the greatest feat yet accomplished. On Thursday morning last Mr. G. R. Noble, of Thirlby House, Woodford-bridge, mounted on one of Charles P. Button's improved Bicycles, and, accompanied by Mr. H. E. Kaye, also of Woodford, started from the latter place at half-past three o'clock for Colchester (a distance of about 49 miles), where they arrived about two o'clock, and in order to make up the 100 miles, they rode in and around the town about half an hour. After having sufficiently rested, the velocipedists started on the return journey, and reached home about one in the morning, having been absent just 22 hours. Seven hours were occupied in taking meals and rest, so that 15 hours were actually spent in the saddle, giving an average of about seven miles an hour for the whole journey.—*Home Paper.*

Sunday public meetings are not generally to be encouraged ; but of one which was lately held at the Church of the English Martyrs on Towerhill we can only say we wish such meetings were more frequent. In the neighbourhood of the Tower there is a dense and very poverty-stricken colony of Roman Catholic labourers ; and the object of the meeting was to provide for these helpless, neglected people, poor schools and industrial schools. Protestant pastors, Dissenting Ministers, and Jews met together on this occasion with a number of earnest Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, noblemen and gentlemen. Lord Denbigh took the chair, the Duke of Norfolk supported him, as also did half a dozen members of Parliament, and a large array of benevolent ladies. The work before them was to build schools for the children of 7,000 Catholics living within a radius of 300 yards. At present not one-fifth of the number of their children have school accommodation ; so that the need is not small. The effort to provide for it deserves the more encouragement as it is made in so thoroughly liberal and unsectarian a temper.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Scene in a Theatre.—A scene of intense excitement took place on Saturday evening in the American Theatre, during the perilous trapeze performance of the De Lave sisters, Lilla and Zoe. The youngest of the sisters had leaped across the house, turned her fearful somersault, and was caught in the arms of her elder sister. In being lowered to the stage she was dropped by the man stationed to catch her. In her fall she struck upon her head, and besides being momentarily stunned, must have sustained severe injuries. The person who had failed to catch the little one insisted on her re-performing the terrible feat. This proposition was met by loud cries of dissent and hisses, and the child retired. In a few moments she was again introduced, amid cries of assent and dissent, applause and hisses. A second time she essayed the leap, but failed on account of weakness. For several moments she swayed to and fro over the heads of the audience, while persons cried "Shame, shame!" Several gentlemen present went to the rescue of the child, and succeeded in rescuing her from her perilous position, and the exhibition ended.—*Philadelphia Age, June 14*

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PLEASANT.

A CELEBRATED humourist once tried to picture to himself the troops of animals he had eaten in the course of his life. At the summons of his lively imagination they all appeared, the cattle dividing the hoof and chewing the cud, marching like the beasts into the Ark, two and two after their kind. The consumers of those popular delicacies which are taken on trust would probably find it very unsatisfactory to imitate the wit's example. The lovers of veal pies in Manchester—and they must be a rather numerous body—have just had a little stimulus given to their imaginations, which may probably have resulted in lively sensations. Those savoury enemies of digestion are, it seems, manufactured by wholesale in that city; and on Tuesday a wholesale pie manufacturer was fined for the possession of bad meat on a wholesale scale. Mr. Atkinson, the meat inspector, visited Mr. Simcock's premises on Saturday last, and found seven calves, unfit for human food, all duly prepared for interment in veal pies. Considering how many pies these seven calves would have filled, and how often diseased calves must be used without detection, it is difficult not to believe that the danger ensuing from the consumption of diseased meat must often be exaggerated. It would be interesting to investigate the effect of such a revelation as this on the veal pie trade. Does it make the appetite of the consumers of such delicacies visibly less? Does it inflict a serious injury on the trade in such food? Probably it affects the honest dealer most, since the better class of customers must be most open to the suspicion which detected fraud casts on all such articles of diet.—*Daily News.*

IS VACCINATION DELETERIOUS?

WE (*Daily Telegraph*) lately published letters from several objectors to vaccination, some of them qualified practitioners; and we have recorded more than one case in which a professional man refused to submit his children to the process. There has been no slight plausibility in some of the statements advanced; enough at any rate, to constitute a case for further inquiry. In practice, perhaps, the question stands somewhat thus: vaccination is not an infallible preventive against smallpox, and may even, when the lymph is impure, have a direct tendency to excite other diseases that were previously dormant; but in the vast majority of cases, it keeps at bay that fell scourge of humanity to which so many have fallen victims. We have allowed the objectors free utterance; but we have a decided preference for fact as against theory, and therefore we gladly make an extract from the last weekly return of the Registrar-General. Thus it runs: "The daughter of a mariner, aged six years, died on the 22nd of June, at 56, Fairstreet, Southwark, from smallpox." The Registrar remarks: "There were four children in this family; two had been vaccinated, and had escaped smallpox; two were unvaccinated, and took the disease, one of whom died." We do not adduce this single case as conclusive; but at all events it deserves to be pondered. Of course, parents can defy the law of England on this matter by payment of a money penalty; but those who, having no medical education or experience, are utterly unable to form an opinion of their own, may see from the fact we have quoted, that if they refuse to allow their little children to be vaccinated, the fine may not be the heaviest punishment inflicted. The laws of Nature, as it happens, are very unlike those of England; they do not give offenders the alternative of a fine.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AND GALLANT RESCUE.

UNHAPPILY, there is not much novelty for Londoners in a story of attempted suicide; there may be more in the narrative of a gallant rescue. A servant, since ascertained to bear a good character, and to be suffering from nothing more serious than a lover's quarrel, was seen running towards the canal-bank, at Upper Clepton, about the rather suspicious time of half-past one in the morning. A man, named Walter Dorrell, followed her, stopped her, and ascertained that she was bent upon self-destruction. For nearly a couple of hours, odd as it may seem, the two people managed to continue the argument; but at last, when Dorrell left her for a moment, the woman flung herself into the water. Dorrell, of course, was unable to swim; we say, "of course," because that simple art is so disgracefully neglected in England, that if ten people had been on the spot instead of one, it is likely that at least nine of them would have been unable to render any help in water beyond their depth. Dorrell, however, raised an alarm, and so roused "a person named Maybury," who lives in a house on the opposite bank, and who was sound asleep. The person named Maybury jumped out of bed; he looked through his window, and saw a woman struggling in the water; and then, without waiting to dress himself, he ran down to the bank, plunged in, and seized the woman by the hair as she rose for the last time. In dragging her towards the bank Dorrell lent a willing hand. The magistrate before whom the would-be suicide was brought, after she had been suffering for several days from the effects of her immersion, complimented both Dorrell and Maybury on their conduct, and expressed a desire that the newspapers should bring it under the notice of the Royal Humane Society. The incident deserves to be known, we think, even more widely than the magistrate suggested. He awarded half-a-sovereign to each of the rescuers. We venture to hint that the person named Maybury deserves something more; and that a man who gets out of bed to jump into a canal for the purpose of saving the life of a stranger is entitled, at any rate, to a cordial public recognition of his bravery.—*Daily Telegraph.*

SCOTTISH SURNAMES.

THE clanship of Scotland has tended to limit the number of surnames in that country. A hundred and fifty surnames represent nearly half the entire three millions of population. First in number in Scotland, as in England, stand the cosmopolitan Smiths; but Jones, the name which occupies the second place in England, is "nowhere" in Scotland. M'Donald is second in Scotland; and then follow Brown, Thompson, Robertson, Stewart, Campbell, Wilson, and Anderson. Dr. Stark, of the Registry-office, has ascertained that the registers of births in 1863 show these to be the nine strongest surnames in Scotland, and the same result was obtained on a former occasion from an examination of the registers of births, deaths, and marriages in 1855, 1856, and 1858. Scott is the tenth name upon the birth register of 1863, followed by Miller, M'Kenzie, Reid, Ross, M'Kay, Johnston, Murray Clark, Paterson, Young, the spelling sometimes varying a little in different families. In the list obtained from the registers of 1855, 1856, and 1858 Fraser and Maclean had place among the first 20, and Clark and Young were a little lower on the roll. Nothwithstanding the large modern accession of Irish and other immigrants, several Scottish surnames still very decidedly predominate in certain parts of the country. The M'Donalds are very strong in Inverness, and also, indeed, in Ross and Cromarty; but the M'Kenzies outnumber them in Ross and Cromarty. The M'Kays preponderate in Caithness and Sunderland; the M'Leods in Ross and Cromarty; the M'Leans are pretty generally divided among the three counties of Argyll, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty. Nearly one-third of the M'Intosh births occur in Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, and Banff; the most numerous section of the M'Gregors is in Perthshire, where, also, the Stewards are strongest; and the Robertsons there and in Forfar. The Campbells are strong in Argyll, and there are upwards of 6,000 of them in Glasgow. The Hamiltons are also numerous in Glasgow and throughout Lanerkshire; the Frasers, in Inverness; the Grants in Elgin, Nairn, Banff, and Inverness; the Kerrs in Renfrew and Ayr; the Camerons in Argyll, Inverness, and Perth; the Scotts in Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Forfar; Ross in Ross and Cromarty. In proportion to population there are much fewer surnames in Scotland than in England; the total number is about 6,800. The most usual Christian names in Scotland are John and James for men. Margaret and Mary for women.—*The Times.*

GAMBLING.

WITHOUT entering into the question as to wha the law respecting establishments devoted to gambling and betting on horse races at present is or what it ought to be, on one point public opinion has given its verdict. Rich men and poor men, the legislator and the clerk, must stand on the same footing. What is sauce to the lordly goose must be sauce to the plebeian gander. If Jones cannot invest a few shillings upon his favourite tip in the back parlour of a pot-house with Smith, noblemen must not be allowed to drive down to Tattersall's in their broughams, and invest their thousands with leviathan bookmakers. It is not Jones, but Lords and gentlemen, who have scandalised the world by their reckless betting, and to drag Jones before a police magistrate because a Duke has been ruined on the turf, and his goods and chattels are being sold by public auction, is not exactly our notion of fair play. The law may make distinctions between forty pounds and giving credit for thousands; to all but lawyers, these are distinctions without a difference. We must make up our minds whether the existence of betting exchanges is desirable, and then either permit them all, or extirminate them all. There must be no tampering with the great principle of the equality of all men before the law. No doubt it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent two persons in the privacy of a club from making a bet; but at least care may be taken that clubs should be in reality what they are in name—assemblages of gentlemen united together for the purpose of social intercourse. If their primary object is gambling, they are nothing better than private hells. Of late years many such establishments have sprung up, where not only are bets made on horse races, but enormous sums are nightly won and lost at cards. In order to evade the law, games of hazard are not permitted; four gentlemen sit down to play at whist for moderate stakes, and the bystanders bet on them. An account is kept of the gains and losses by a secretary who acts as treasurer, and who settles all liabilities the next morning. It is no secret that the ruin which has overtaken so many social magnates is as much due to their having been members of these select hells as to their losses on the turf. It is not an easy task to frame laws, against grambling which, on the one hand, are not too inquisitorial in their nature, and on the other hand cannot be evaded; but whatever legislative means may be taken to moderate the excessive play which has lately been productive of such harm, we have a right to ask that Tattersall's and the tobacconist shop, the rich man's club and the poor man's free-and-easy, shall be made subject to the same rule, and what is illegal in the one shall not be legal in the other.—*Daily News.*

FICTITIOUS PRICES.

THERE is a discussion going on just now about the fictitious prices charged for pianofortes. We go into one of the great establishments of the manufacturers, and are told that the price of an instrument is 100 or 150 guineas. But we all know how to get 25 per cent. reduction of this price. If we cannot get the discount urselves, we can always find some musical friend who will get it for us. A similar state of things exists in the book market. We can always buy a twelve shilling book for ten shillings; and this, too, not from the publisher, but from the retail book-seller. It is a pity that fictions of this kind should exist in any trade, but surely they are very discreditable to the trades associated with literature and art. If a book-seller can make a good profit out of a book at 10s. why should he pretend to make a sacrifice to his customer of 2s.? Why should the book be dangled before the eyes of the public at 12s.? The extra 2s. represent nothing but the disposition to haggle; and if they are to be taken off the price it is but fair that the publisher should get the credit of the reduction. A publisher has the discredit of putting a high price on a volume, that the retail trade may have the credit of appearing to sell the same volume at a sacrific. Book-sellers go to the publishers and demand from them, in one form or another, 33 per cent. discount from the published price of a work; then they turn to their customers and say, that half of this discount is quite profit enough for them, and that for ready money they will make a present to their customers of the other half. Would it not be better to discard these fictions altogether?—*Daily News.*

POOR PEOPLE AND THEIR "BETTERS."

THE Rev. M. Mitchell, in his report to the Committee of Council on Education on the Church of England schools in the east of London and North Middlesex, says that there is still much wanting in regard to politeness. In one of the large schools as the east of London the clergyman examining the boys found it impossible to out of them any idea of what was meant by the word "betters" in the direction contained in the Catechism that they should order themselves lowly and reverently to all their betters. They plainly expressed by their manner that they knew no betters, and still less how to order themselves lowly and reverently. Some persons, Mr. Mitchel, adds, seem to imagine it an insult to suppose that they have any betters. We are far from excusing these benighted boys, but we cannot help feeling there is some difficulty in this world in pointing out our betters at a moment's notice. Give us a little time for reflection, and we should of course explain that the Catechism means Sir John Thwaites and the vestries; but then, again, we are met by the difficulty that we are to order ourselves lowly and reverently to them—in which case we fear there is no chance of municipal reform. We have tried lowliness and reverence, and find they do not answer. Mr. Mitchell says that now that the workman class is thrown in juxta-position with the employing classes, that they enter largely together into the same amusements, congregate together in the same buildings, and sit together in the same railroad carriages, more attention should be paid in schools for the workingclass youth to matters of cleanliness and propriety, so that the rising generation may attain somewhat of the habits of the gentleman as they are admitted to the political freedom of the citizen. We have not a word to say against the cleanliness; but some of the habits of their "betters," such as turf speculations, adulteration of food, and others we could mention, the working class might as well leave alone for the present, until we have made up our minds as to whether they are objectionable or not—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette*, pu[illegible]ed on July 1, contains three Orders of the Queen i[illegible]cil, in which the following appointments ar[illegible] in connection with this Order, viz.:—

To be Ordinary Members of the First [illegible]r Knights Grand Cross:—The Right Hon. [illegible]scount Monck, late Governor-General of the dominion of Canada and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the island of Prince Edward; the Right Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., sometime one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having the Department of War and Colonies; the Right Hon. Earl Grey, K.G., sometime one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having the Department of War and Colonies; the Right Hon. Earl Russell, K.G., sometime one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having the Department of War and Colonies.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class or Knights Commanders:—Francis Hincks, Esq., C.B., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of British Guiana; James Walker, Esq., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands; Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the dominion of Canada; Paul Edmond de Strzelecki, Esq., C.B.; the Right Hon. Baron Lyttelton, sometime Under-Secretary of State for War and Colonies; the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, sometime Under-Secretary of State for War and Colonies; the Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley, late Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knt., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Ceylon; Alexander Tillock Galt, Esq., late Minister for Finance in the dominion of Canada; Henry Taylor, Esq., of the Colonial Department; Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esq., late Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class or Companions:—Charles Cowper, Esq., late Chief Minister of the Government of New South Wales; William Charles Gibson, Esq., late Colonial Secretary of the island of Ceylon; Felix Bedingfeld, Esq., late Colonial Secretary for the island of Mauritius; John Bayley Darvall, Esq., late Attorney-General of the colony of New South Wales; John Sealey, Esq., Attorney-General of the island of Barbadoes; John Lucie Smith, Esq., Attorney-General of the colony of British Guiana; Thomas Skinner, Esq., late Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads for the island of Ceylon; Theophilus Shepstone, Esq., Secretary for Native Affairs in the colony of Natal; Ferdinand Mueller, Esq., M.D. Government Botanist for the colony of Victoria; George Macleay, Esq., of New South Wales.

The Duke of Cambridge is appointed Grand Master of the Order.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A little consideration will show every man of business that a moderate and steady rate of interest is essential to this country if our manufacturers and merchants are successfully to compete with those of France and Germany. The recent semi-panic shows how utterly incapable the Bank of England is to supply the wants of the trade of the country, as the least revival in business doubles the rate of interest, and nearly the whole of the small profit left by foreign competition is absorbed in the extra discount on the bills taken in payment. The Government advance on land, public works, drainage, &c., but not on what the nation's credit especially requires they should, that is, their own stocks. If this was done at the same rate of interest as on the above, it would, I think, be all that is wanted, but it should be in legal tender notes payable in taxes, not in gold. There is naturally a prejudice against a currency not payable in gold, but this is only an idea, as the Bank of England has never whilst the charter has existed been able to pay the amount of notes in gold if called upon to do so, consequently Bank of England notes are only really payable in gold so long as the holders do not require such payment. The interest saved by thus advancing upon Consols would enable the Government to further reduce taxation, and serve as a step towards the "free breakfast table," &c., &c. It appears absurd to try to make a less currency do now than we had sixty years back, though our trade and money transactions have multiplied ten times; and the wonder is that we get along so well as we do, particularly as under the clauses of the Bank Restriction Act the supply decreases from year to year. The Bank Restriction Act and the sliding scale of corn duties were both intended to regulate commerce by law; together they might work; but free trade in produce and an artificially restricted currency for its payment must continually clash.

Every now and then, either from commercial distrust or the state of the continental markets, large sums in specie are required for the adjustment of balances incident to our transactions with foreign countries. These are of course drawn out of the Bank of England. Under ordinary circumstances the only result would be that for a time the stock of gold in the Bank cellars would be small; but the Bank Restriction Act here steps in, and says that the stock of gold being temporally reduced, the supply of notes, by which the internal trade of the nation is carried on, shall also be reduced; and the business of the country is all at once pulled up, not because of any national loss, for our farms are as fertile as ever, our ships as good, our warehouses as full of produce; but an old restrictive law has suddenly deprived us of the circulating medium used in the exchange of these. As the trade of the country extends, the quantities of gold required for the temporary adjustment of foreign balances will of course increase, and panics, from this deprivation of internal currency, become more and more frequent. The organ of the bullion dealers attributes the recent scarcity of money to the United States. A little consideration will show that this is absurd, for how can a country that is paying off its debt make money scarce? The case is very different with insolvent states like Turkey and Egypt, which are only able to pay even the interest by fresh loans year after year, for which no man of business can see any end but a not far distant bankruptcy. It is, however, natural that men who have frightened our money lenders out of the most profitable operations of recent years—the United States loans, and induced them to advance money to the Confederate States and the decrepid infidel despotisms of the East, should be anxious to divert their client's attention from the present position of the latter by representing every fresh demand for money as proceeding from the other side the Atlantic.—I am, &c.,

CHARLES STURGE.

P. S.—I could never understand why England is not allowed the cheap luxury, convenience, and advantage of one pound notes, the same as Scotland, and Ireland, instead of our clumsy, cumbersome gold currency, which, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, will before very long cost this nation nearly half a million merely to rectify.

Birmingham, June 28.

QUAILS.

THE mute agonies of the suffocating lobster before he is boiled alive in a pot never seem to interest tender-hearted people; but there is something in the sufferings of the doomed quail which ought to attract as much notice at least as the torture of a calf which is being prepared for veal. By a mere caprice quails are now eaten at dinner, although no other game comes to table. The little birds are kept alive in the shops, packed together on a shelf as closely as sardines in a box, and unable even to develop their natural propensities for fighting. Occasionally the poulterer gives them more room, but as a rule they are to be seen feebly twittering in layers until they are bought, and the cook releases them from suffering. Of course, the birds are out of season quite as much as partridge would be at this time, and are dry and tasteless to eat. A "close" period plainly ought to be observed for them. All the quails can do to revenge themselves upon the gourmands is to remain tough and thin; to this point the speculators in such wares help them by narrow coops and an entire disregard for the instincts of nidification.—*Daily News.*

INFANT PHENOMENA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph*, dating from Cheltenham, inquires whether Mr. Bruce has the power to put a stop to an exhibition of the performances of a child, on the trapeze, which the writer had just witnessed at a circus in that town. It seems that this active but unfortunate infant—who is said to be four years old, hangs on the bar by its heels, and the back of its head, and performs other feats calculated to interest and amuse the British public. When Sir Cornewall Lewis was at the Home Office he interfered to prevent M. Blondin wheeling a child in a barrow across the rope on which Blondin himself delighted to risk his own neck. If Mr. Bruce is not above following the example of the late Sir C. Lewis, he will, perhaps, when he has saved the fortunes of the aristocracy by arresting everybody at Tattersall's do something for those wretched children of the lower classes who are compelled to risk life and limb at the bidding of their parents and guardians for the entertainment of fashionable clerks and rakish shopboys.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GREAT EVENTS AND LITTLE CAUSES.

IT is related of the Duchess of Marlborough that she once ate some sauer-kraut, and it so disagreed with her that she lost all control of her temper. The result was that happening to have a discussion with her Most High Majesty Queen Anne, high words passed between them, and the Duchess is even accused of having used her hands as well as her tongue in the encounter. So fell the Churchills into disgrace. The history is rather doubtful, but gossips like to dwell on it as showing by what trifles the course of history is altered. Our French friends like to believe that Napoleon lost the Battle of Waterloo through a fit of indigestion. There comes a tempest out of a teapot; and now we hear of a reconciliation of crowned heads springing out of a glass of water. Since the end of last year there has been a coolness between the Courts of Vienna and Lisbon. It arose from the recall of the Portuguese Ambassador, M. de Santa Guiteria, from Vienna, with the declaration that the Ambassador residing at Berlin would suffice to represent Portugal both in Austria and in Prussia. The Count von Beust, who was about to despatch Baron von Sonnleitner, formerly Minister at the Court of Brazil, to Lisbon, countermanded the order, and Austrian affairs in Portugal were transacted by a Consul. Now we hear of a change. An Ambassador from the Court of Lisbon—probably M. de Santa Guiteria—is to proceed at the earliest date to Vienna; and it is likely that, on the part of Austria, Baron von Sonnleitner will after all start for Lisbon. Why this change in the councils of a nation? It is all, as we have said, for a glass of water. It would seem that the Queen of Portugal is suddenly inspired with the wish to drink some celebrated waters in the neighbourhood of Vienna. To be near the capital, and to have no Ambassador at hand to represent her at the Court of the Hapsburgs, would be awkward. So a plenipotentiary will be despatched forthwith.—*Daily News.*

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE.

THE big National Peace Jubilee has been just held at Boston. General Grant was there, Mr. Thornton, our Minister, attended, and the audience itself is described by one of the papers as "three acres and a half of faces." The great audience and the great building, of course, justified great words. The Rev. E. Everett Hale, a Unitarian clergyman, was chosen to offer the thanksgiving prayer, and did his part as a scholar would, but "it had been suggested," the *Herald* tells us, "to have the Throne of Grace addressed by one hundred clergymen in unison, but the suggestion did not meet with the sanction of Mr. Gilmore, the manager." A Mr. Rice made the oration, which was the key-note of the festival, though the audience failed to hear it. It was of course a glorification of American civilization which is crossing the Pacific. Like an angel of resurrection, said Mr. Rice, it stands knocking at the gates of China and Japan and with clarion tones proclaims the tidings that a new era is dawning on the world. Then followed music, beginning with the singing of Luther's Hymn, "A strong castle is our Lord," by an orchestra and chorus of ten thousand singers and eleven hundred instruments. Then followed Wagner's Overture Tannhauser, by six hundred performers; Mozart's twelfth Mass, by the whole orchestra; and then a solo by Parepa, with a violin obbligato with two hundred violins, led by Ole Bull. This first part of the performance culminated in the singing of the "Star-spangled banner" by the full chorus with drums, the "chiming of bells, and an accompaniment of artillery fired by electricity outside the building." The second part opened with the "Hymn of Peace," written for the occasion by Oliver Wendell Holmes—the Autocrat of the Breakfast-table; and wound up with the great sensation of the day—the Anvil Chorus from *Il Trovatore.* Along the dense sea of heads which was presented in the orchestra, was a line of red—one hundred red-shirted members of the Boston Fire Brigade, each with huge ringing anvil and blacksmith's hammer, beating in harmony with the music. "Nothing like this has ever been heard before," say the enthusiastic chroniclers. "As the chorus stood up tier after tier, and the steady stroke upon a hundred anvils mingled with the avalanche of voices and instruments, the ear was deafened with the noise, and the eye was dazzled with the sight." But the audience seem to have enjoyed the din. Their excitement was unbounded and the chorus was encored. Only one accident took place, one of the musical instruments outside—a cannon—went off too early and wounded an artilleryman. But with all the enthusiasm, there was, it is admitted, a trifle too much noise. The ear, after all, has only a certain capacity of hearing, and even American ears could hardly take in the whole gigantic harmony. One fact, however, remains, and it is enough. The Bostonians have had a bigger concert than we can get up in London. They have celebrated the "most gigantic civil war in history" by the most gigantic concert ever attempted, and the British Minister was there to hear.—*Daily News, June 30.*

TWO AMUSING ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE is a very pretty pair of advertisements to be seen just now—one in French, the other in English newspapers—and they are noteworthy as showing how the tradesmen of the two countries guage the tastes of the public to which they appeal. The Frenchmen offers for sale a new liqueur, his countrymen being as keenly interested in the discovery of a new liqueur as in that of a new sauce. But whereas a French cook would glory in the invention of a new sauce, and claim for himself all the credit of it, no one ventures to offer a liqueur to the public as a thing newly-invented—there is always a story to show that the new liqueur is but the resuscitation of a famous old drink. So it happens that we are now invited to taste the liqueur of the Pharaohs. We are told that this marvellous concoction, together with its receipt, was discovered by one of our most learned antiquaries in the course of a visit to the Pyramids. It was found carefully sealed in some great vases of bitumen from Judea. Here follows a sketch representing the interior of a Pyramid, with the vases in position. On an old papyrus bearing the insignia of Mrs. Potiphar were inscribed certain hieroglyphics, from which it appears that the indiscretion for which this lady is celebrated was induced in her by an excessive fondness for the delicious liquid. It is added that the extraordinary virtue of Joseph was due to the moderate use of the same nector. All Paris, therefore, is invited to partake of this compound, which, according to the quantities in which it is imbibed, disposes the heart to love, or to the reverse. If it is characteristic of the French tradesman, in his desire for an honest penny, to appeal to the amatory tastes of his countrymen, not less characteristic is the style of the British tradesman. Of course he is quite incapable of the impropriety of attempting to make gain out of anything so dangerous as the gallantries of human-kind. Gallantry is too near akin to vice, and the British tradesman is sublime in his attachment to all the virtues, moral and intellectual. The particular individual to whom we now refer has invented a despatch box which he offers for sale at various prices, varying from 18s. to 30s., and which he announces as "the most complete and unique article of its kind ever offered to the public." We have not seen the article in question, and therefore cannot pronounce upon its merits, but we have been rather amused with one part of the announcement in which its excellence is proclaimed. It is said that "the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, "M.P., and *other prominent members of the Liberal party,* have honoured the —— Despatch Box "with their patronage." It would appear that the maker of this wonderful box ignores the patronage of Conservatives; his box is one that recommends itself especially to Liberals. The idea is a most ingenious outburst of the true Philistine nature. We can't have too much of a good thing. It is a sign of Liberalism to buy the despatch box. Ere long we shall be offered Protestant beds, Evangelical butcher's meat, and Radical boots.—*Daily News.*

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S NEW NOVEL.*

(*Daily News.*)

WITH the exception of George Eliot, there is no female novelist of the day comparable to Mrs. Oliphant. Her range is wide, her felicity of expression and aptitude for story-telling are remarkable, her characters are human beings, not lay figures; her description of life and scenery is accurate and beautiful; and in all her tales the reader will find a number of those suggestive hints and unobtrusive charms which show the hand of a true artist. Her genius is her own, her defects are common to the race of novelists, and arise mainly from the necessity, if necessity it be, of filling three volumes with matter which would be more impressive and effective if confined within narrower limits.

The Minister's Wife is a powerful and vigorously written story, but at the same time the incidents are needlessly painful. Tragedy always fails if it does not give an elevated enjoyment to the mind, but the terrible plot here unravelled creates the same feeling of horror which is caused by a domestic tragedy in common life and although every one who commences the story will be compelled to finish it, there are few readers, we imagine, who will care to glance over the pages a second time. This is all the more to be lamented, as Mr. Oliphant has put into the tale some of her best workmanship. There is nothing in recent fiction more admirable than the description of the Highland village, the Highland scenery, and the every-day life of the country people in their home by the mountain and the loch. We are introduced to the blacksmith's forge, where the gossip of the neighbourhood is eagerly repeated; we see the minister in his manse, the dominie in his school-house; we listen to the prattle of Highland lads and lasses; and, amidst all the petty cares and ambitions of rural life, we hear the cheerful music of the burn, or the song of the laverock, we scent the heather or the pine woods, and the fragrance of peat fires. The characters are drawn with rare skill. The twin sisters, Margaret and Isabel—the one saint-like and tender, crushed into consumption by an early grief; the other full of warm life, eager, impulsive, and affectionate, charming even in her faults, and destined to a load of intolerable misery; the homely step-mother of the two girls, with her due observance of all conventional proprieties, and her warm honest nature; the minister, ruddy, erect, and youthful at fifty, because the joy of a first love had lightened the weight of years; and Miss Catherine, the lady at the Lockhead, who is "in some respects the squire of the district"—are so carefully and cunningly pourtrayed that we feel as if we had known them all our life long. With marvelous skill, too, and availing herself probably of the knowledge she acquired while writing the life of the Rev. Edward Irving, Mrs. Oliphant portrays a "revival" movement which swept over the district. Yet we confess that such an account of religious enthusiasm, however honestly it may be described, grates upon us in a work of fiction. Indeed, the vividness and careful accuracy of the discription—and no one familiar with the literature of such movements will believe that it is exaggerated—only renders it the more inappropriate in a book of this kind. There is much food for thought and discussion in the strange history of some of these revivals, but such aspects of human nature appear ill-adapted for purposes of romance. At the same time, it is almost needless to say that Mrs. Oliphant's treatment of the subject is open to no objection. She never sneers at religious enthusiasm, even when it trends upon fanaticism, thinking probably that the perversions of spiritual devotees are less deplorable than the religious indifference which is too common to excite wonder.

We cannot close *The Minister's Wife* without expressing a hope that the writer in any future work will avoid what we are forced to term "sensational claptrap." She can describe character so well, her resources are so manifold, her felicities of composition so striking, that she does not require the "blood and thunder" so essential to the third-rate novelist.

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* *The Minister's Wife.* By Mrs. Oliphant. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett. 1869.

A STORY OF LOVE AND—DAMAGES.

(*Daily Telegraph, June 29.*)

THE young lady whose sorrows found expression last Saturday, in the uncongenial atmosphere of the Court of Common Pleas, was far from being the most unhappy among her sex; and yet the burden of her grief was hard indeed to bear. We sincerely hope—we will go so far as to say we honestly believe—that she will get over it, and that she will have far too much good sense to "let concealment, like a worm i' the bud, feed on her damask cheek," or play any other prank of the sort. Nevertheless, hers is a mournful tale—a tale of misunderstandings, of man's fickleness and perversity, of blighted hopes and young affections—at any rate, tolerably young affections—withered. Ann Angie Ida Marriott Stafford was engaged as a mantle-maker at Cambridge when she became acquainted with a young gentleman who wooed her. He was not one of the students in the adjacent University; he was no thoughtless young prodigal, trifling with the daughters of the people; his age was about thirty, and he travelled in the millinery line. Community of employment often acts as a stimulus to love. The mantles made by the damsel were thoroughly appreciated by the commis-voyageur. An acquaintance "sprang up," like roses under the feet of Venus. Miss Ann Angie Ida Marriott Stafford was in no hurry to change her name; it was too long and too pretty for any anxiety on that score; but she gradually found her affections clustering round her lover. It was a little hard upon a lady whose godfathers and godmothers had treated her with such exceptional liberality, that her adorer was not named to match. We presume that "Angie" is to be understood in its ordinary sense; that the "g" is soft; and that it is but a playful substitute for the bewitching "Angelina." Now, in the fitness of things, Angelina should have been beloved by Edwin; and it certainly does interfere a little with the romance and poetry of the tale to find that her suitor's name was—Joe.

There is not much, however, in a name: Montague and Capulet were disregarded when Romeo and Juliet loved; and Miss Ann Angie Ida Marriott Stafford got on very comfortably with Joe Clark. A decided touch of poetry leavened the commercial nature of the enamoured Joseph. No particular records of his conversation are preserved, so that we know not whether, in ordinary colloquies, he addressed her as "Angie, my dearest!" as "Ida, my idol!" as "Ann, my adored one!" or as "Marriott, my own!" In the correspondence, however, he stuck to "Angie," with a little garnish, as "my pet," "my own ever darling," or—which we confess is not quite so nice—"my lovy." He could not—who can under those delightful circumstances?—find words sufficing to show forth all his passion; and yet he evidently had the pen of a ready if florid writer. His letters, three hundred in number, are described as "enormous in length." "Tell me," he cries—"tell me whether I can do anything more to gain your affections still further?" A mere ideal lover, a three-volume personage, would probably have proposed to do something bold and desperate—he would have cried, "If doughty deeds my lady please, I'll dight me in array!" or words to that effect; but the essentially civilising influence of commercial pursuits restrained young Joseph from any absurd attempts at knight-errantry. Possibly, indeed, he went a little too far the other way; for the only practical fashion in which he proposed to intensify his lady's love is thus suggested, "If I could lie on a nice couch this afternoon, and have you by my side, and tell you my devoted love, I should be happy." Without wishing to be censorious or hypercritical, we may still suggest that it is no very remarkable or daring proof of a life's devotion to lie down in the afternoon on a nice couch. However, Miss A. A. I. M. Stafford still smiled upon Joe's suit, and wrote him delicious little notes. Mr. Joseph Clark, naturally, was more and more fascinated. After assuring her that words could not express his feelings, as per usual, he said, "I will try and answer your dear loving letter, but it will be food for weeks for your Joey! It will sleep with me, and then be read again and again. I like the velvet tie very much; it makes me look such a nice young man, I could smother you with kisses; but I would not smother you altogether, because I shall often want to do so again." After this glorious burst of erotic enthusiasm it seems comparatively tame to find the damsel called "My own ever darling wife;" and we recoil with repugnance from such a coarsely familiar phrase as "Bless your dear old heart!" *Bless* her dear old heart Joey? Break it, sir, you must have meant.

"Frailty, thy name is woman," said the poet. The poet was wrong. Frailty, thy name is Joey! Was his subsequent conduct in accordance with his "enormously lengthy" vows? A shadow came between them. In the days when men used to drink toasts, a favourite sentiment was "May difference of opinion never alter friendship." Alas, alas, that in this degenerate age difference of opinion should alter even Love itself! Miss Stafford had "views," as they are called; and one of them was teetotalism. Mr. Clark, remembering that "lass" rhymes to "glass," and recognising a closer relationship than that of mere alliteration between wine and woman, love and liquor, could not find it within him to take the temperance pledge. There is not the faintest hint that he ever "exceeded;" and accordingly he saw no necessity for "swearing-off." It must have been a terrible struggle, worthy of Homeric celebration, between Venus and Cupid on the one hand, Bacchus on the other. Sweet is it to the heart of man, at the decline of day, to rest upon a couch and to smother with kisses an object dearly and deservedly beloved; but then there is a good deal to be said in favour of a pint of beer. Joey wavered. It has been said that the woman who deliberates is lost; it may be added that the man who deliberates very frequently wishes he hadn't proposed. Such was the case with Mr. Clark. He endeavoured to get out of his bargain; and we are bound to say that he did not manage to get out of it in a pretty or a creditable way. He quoted Scripture profusely; he calmly invited the fair teetotaler to regard him thenceforth as "a dear brother;" and then—he married somebody else! Miss Stafford, we trust, will find ere long a worthier spouse. She was meant for somebody of a loftier nature—not for Joseph. Not for Joseph was reserved the treasure of her wedded love; not for Joseph was intended the full and perfect possession of his Angelina's heart! Joseph has wedded Another; may he make her happier than he could have made the enthusiastic young advocate of the temperance cause! Meanwhile, we tremble to think what the consequence might be, should the friends of the Permissive Bill lay the lessons of this case to heart—should they persuade the maidens of England to refuse every suitor who cannot produce a certificate that he has been from his infancy a total abstainer! Let them beware lest they overshoot the mark. The worm *will* turn. Even the bachelor may revolt! To give up a latch-key may be trying, yet men have been known to submit. To sacrifice the cigar is not agreeable, yet enthusiasts have been found to do it. Let the ladies be content with these triumphs, and not drive poor male human nature back upon its last ditch. Such is the "moral" that we draw from this fresh story of those "lovers perjuries" at which Jove laughs:—Jove, observe—not Joe. Miss Stafford has most properly received the award of a hundred pounds; and the payment of damages and costs is not precisely a laughing matter for any fickle swain. We trust that the lady will invest some of the money in a cottage piano; and we wish Mr. Clark no worse fate than that he should happen to be in the neighbourhood, in a thirsty condition, while she gaily rattles out the notes of "Not for Joe."

THE CRUELTIES OF FLIRTATION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE *Saturday Review* of last week contains an article on the subject of flirting, not inappropriate to the season of flower shows, lawn parties, and the opera. We need not follow the writer into the picturesque details of the topic, but refer to the point with which the paper closes, that "flirting with intent is a cruel, a false, and a heartless amusement, and time was when cruelty and falsehood were essentially sins that vitiated all claims to gentlehood." We are quite disposed to agree with this sentiment. But in the same breath the essayist says, "And yet the world would be very dull without that innocent kind of nonsense which goes by the name of flirting—that pleasant something which is more than mere acquaintanceship and less than formal loverhood . . . that indefinite and undefinable interest by which the one man or the one woman becomes a kind of microcosm for the time, the epitome of all that is lovely." It is hard to get a glimpse in this way of undefinable interests and of all that is lovely, and to be informed that we should on no account, without vitiating our claim to gentlehood, at least grasp at the pleasures within our reach. The fact is that to call flirting "an innocent kind of nonsense" is to talk lightly of a very poisonous folly. It is too often the wicked diversion of thoughtless women and silly men, or of women of designing temper, and men of a disposition to match. Take, for instance, the cases of what we may call the wounded birds who may flutter off to the country dovecots after their first experience of a London season. The slighted young women who have been disappointed and thrown over by artists in flirtation are not all to be regarded as suffering angels, but it is useful to consider that after their eyes have been dried a little hardening of the heart will set in not at all likely to make them more angelic than they were born to be. Men who consider women fair game for attentions that mean nothing desire particularly to exercise their cultivated gifts of fascination upon first-year belles, and the effect of the process upon these ladies is often of a very injurious character. A male flirt is a stupid coward as a rule, who leads a woman into personal compromises with him, and, although he may not boast of his intimacy, the consciousness that it is in his power to do so is torture enough to the victim of his attentions. Of course, when there are really two parties to the sport it becomes a different thing, although the word innocent is not applicable to any variety of the amusement. There are plenty of women who are born flirts, who are quite equal to every turn of the pursuit, and who will baffle the oldest hands at it. There are women also, semi-detached wives, who apparently exchange licence with their husbands in such matters, the gentleman giving leave to his wife to walk and to ride with whom she will, the wife on her part never troubling herself about her husband's going and coming, or with the genial notice he may happen to bestow upon the good-looking girls of their mutual acquaintance. These people can take care of themselves, and if they cannot, we have a special court for the relief of their embarrassments. The *Saturday Review* a short time ago pleaded for the emancipation of the "bored" husband; when the bored wife insists on the same latitude we can scarce see how it can be reasonably denied her. This system of endeavouring to escape marital responsibility, and to shirk the duty of forbearance incumbent upon married people, is distinctly evil, and flirting is far too mild an expression to apply to the commonest and most seductive means of escape.

In dealing with this subject it is too often forgotten that there is a class of persons much concerned in it who may suffer considerably from the notion that flirting "is an innocent kind of amusement." It was only last week that a barrister read out in court the letters of an erotic bagman who had jilted a dressmaker as brilliantly as a guardsman might have jilted the daughter of a rural squire. Whenever these breach of promise cases turn up, we may observe the grossness of the vice of flirtation with the gilding quite rubbed off it. In too many examples the woman has suffered the worst betrayal, she not having as many things, probably, to distract her mind as her sister in higher circles. Here, indeed, the amusement is not of an innocent kind, and the counsel for the defendant has, as we know, constantly to struggle for a mitigation of damages by throwing in observations as to the conduct of the plaintiff, also inconsistent with the view that flirtation is a harmless recreation. But it may be said flirtation is the luxury of the rich; poor people cannot afford the entertainment, or when they go about it blunder into unseemly catastrophes. It is doubtful whether the well-to-do after all are not worse off from the custom than those beneath them. What was the meaning of the girl of the period scandal? Why are women accused of heartless selfishness and extravagance? It may be, we suspect, that they have sickened of honest love when so often disappointed of it, and have then taken to the drugged cup of flirtation. London this year has not been free from strange rumours of the consequences of "this innocent kind of nonsense" in various quarters. A little smoke in this case shows a great deal of smouldering fire, and modern society needs no instructions or incitations to "that bright and animated intercourse which makes the hours pass so easily." The *Saturday Review* hints that to go too far is to spoil the sport. Like wine, or tobacco, or the bicycle, you may have too much of a good thing. Flirtation is one of the few accomplishments, luxuries, or sins, from which we would recommend total abstinence to the majority of ladies and gentlemen. Intimacies will spring up of a spontaneous and agreeable kind between men and women, which need in no respect resemble that foolish, selfish, or guilty exhibition of temporary emotions mildly termed flirtation, but which is simply a constructive apology for derelictions of modest behaviour.

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1341 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1264 Lydia Scholfield, Scholfield—Farnham & Co.
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538 Viscount Canning (s), Gottlieb.—Bell, Ventz and Lucius.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
1068 Compta—Bates & Co.

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1318 Knighton, Riddell—Stenhouse & Co.

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510 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

139 Beatrice, Nacoda—Hirjeebhoy Jumal.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1573 Ellora (s), Hall—Mails 3rd August.
1473 Krishna (s), Bonfellow—B. & B. S. S. Co.
2095 Nubia (s), Woolcot—Mails 27th July.

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2739 Denmark, Pope—Owen & Okell.
1327 Grand Duchess, Calvert—Stenhouse & Co.
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328 Futtay Ella, Nacoda.
897 Koina (s), Collier—Hajee Essa Calif.

FOR BUSSORAH.

482 Reunion, Fernand—Blackwell & Co.

FOR JAVA.

911 Annie Fleming, Garrick—Coupland & Co.
1222 Catherine Ranken, Davies—Stenhouse & Co.
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605 Futtay Allum—Nacoda
310 Futtay Sultan, Greig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik Oodun.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda.
1187 Lord Clyde, Walker—Chunder Ramjee.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.
168 Sultan Basha—Nacoda.
363 Teazer, Nacoda—H. Josub N. Mahomed.
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455 Tilly (s), Platts—Chunder Ramjee.

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2179 Columbian (s), Hyde.
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1238 Athena, Hutchinson—Stenhouse & Co.
795 Cambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
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811 Catherine Apcar (s). Swason
934 Defiance, Hughes—E. Bates & Co.
879 Edward Percy—E. Bates & Co.
1187 Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.
651 Night Hawk, Banks—W. Nicol & Co.
1450 Prince of Wales, O'Grady—G. F. Pim & Co.
815 Ralston, Anderson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
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The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11½d.	per. Re.
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3 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	,,
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On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

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12 months............ 6 per cent.
6 do. .... 5 ,,
3 do. .... 3 ,,

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Bombay, 21st May, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

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4	do.	1/11⅜	,,
3	do.	1/11¼	,,
2	do.	1/11⅛	,,
1	do.	1/11	,,
On demand		1/10⅞	,,
On Scotland		1/10⅞	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

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Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

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EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

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(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

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Do.	1861	292,402
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Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

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Assistant Secretary,—C. J. WALLIS, Esq., F.S.S.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the

LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.

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This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq.	W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—Established in London and Calcutta 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq.	and
E. Morris, Esq.	E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,500,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were...	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of STORES.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction, on the Mody Bay Reclamation Ground a quantity of stores, consisting of brass tubes, cast iron tubes, bolt borers, iron tank, brass and copper fittings, pullies, dies of sorts, white and red paint ship lanterns, jolly boats, anchors, ratchet braces with drills, tarpaulin, copper cooking utensils, bellows, lascars' coats, caps, trowsers, long boat, &c.

Bombay, 27th July, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of PIECE GOODS.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 28th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such a woollen cloth, flannel, Turkey red prints, cambric, Madras handkerchievers, muslins, and embroidered granadiars, &c.

20 cases old brown Windsor soap.
20 do. biscuits, 2 dozen in a case.
4 do. toys.
1 do. gilt jewellery.
1 do. white duck.
2 do. furniture chintz.
4 do. woollen night caps.
On account of Aftoola Alybhoy:—
3 cases copal varnish.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS, & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 31st instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollums, jaconets, &c.

20 cases each containing 1 dozen bottles of superior champagne.
20 do. of superior sparkling mosselle in pints and quarts.
20 do. of best claret, each containing 1 dozen bottles.
50 dozen bottles superior champagne.
3 do. sauterne.

(The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.)

Few articles of handsome household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sets of camp tables in 2 and 3 pieces, sideboard, arms and without arms chairs, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, towel horse, glass, plated, and porcelainware, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A strong Kattiawar horse.
One poney.
Bombay, 27th July, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Tuesday, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
6 do. do. madapollams.
14 do. grey domestic.
1 case alabaster time-pieces.
2 do. superior elastic side gentlemen's, ladies', and children's boots and shoes.
1 case fancy watch toys.
1 do. superior scissors.
125 assorted spare round domes.
On account of underwriters—
1 case thread.
2 do. fancy goods.
And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

10 sets brass mounted buggy harness.
70 pair boots for monsoon—Price Rs. 3-8.
20 pairs diamond leather boots, with buttons, No. No. 1 to 7. Price Rs. 6.

Bombay, 27th July, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.